MORNING EDITION

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RUSSIANS SUFFERING TREMENDOUS LOSSES IN ROSTOV DISTRICT

Germans Continue to Harass Red Forces in Donetz Basin, Declares G.H.Q.

TAGANROG ALSO ABANDONED

Soviets Claim 22 Nazi Raiders Over Moscow Shot Down, Lose Only Six Craft

I.N.S.

BERLIN, November 30.—German forces again inflicted very heavy losses on the Soviets in the Rostov and Donetz Basin region, states today's communique from General Headquarters.

German forces advanced in the Moscow sector, continues the same communique, and repulsed a Soviet attempt to break out of the Leningrad encirclement.

In the south the German air force set fire to an oil deposit in Taganrog and continued the destruction of railroads along the front as well as making a day raid on Moscow.

Between November 22 and 28 the Soviet air force lost 217 planes and the German losses were 24.

Taganrog Abandoned

I.N.S.

MOSCOW, November 30.—The official communique confirms the report that General Kleist and his forces retreating from Rostov have also abandoned Taganrog and are continuing their retreat toward Mariupol.

It is reported that in the three days battle for Rostov the Germans lost 5,000 killed.

The communique stated that fighting continued all day along the front and that the Germans lost 20 planes yesterday as against eight Soviet planes, today, during the daylight raid on Moscow, 22 German raiders were brought down while the Soviets lost six planes. The German raiders penetrated the city area and dropped high explosives on non-military objectives and caused some casualties.

Sikorski to U.S.S.R.

KUIBISHEV, November 30.—The Polish leader, General Sikorski, has informed the Tass Agency that he is going to the U.S.S.R. in order to rally one and a half million Poles residing there and to build up a strong Polish army.

After spending three days at Moscow General Sikorski will go to Moscow to meet Premier Josef Stalin. The Polish leader stated that the Polish army will be an independent force and will fight side by side with the Red Army.

Recaptured By Reds

Domei

LONDON, November 30.—Red Army troops late last night recaptured Rostov-on-Don, guarding the northern entrance to the Caucasus, according to a Moscow radio report intercepted here today.

German forces have been driven out of Taganrog and now are being pursued toward Mariupol by Soviet forces, the radio report said, adding German forces, under the command of General von Kleist, already have been driven 40 miles from Rostov.

On the Crimean front, Soviet troops carried out successful attacks against German troops now assaulting Sebastopol, biggest Soviet naval base on the Black Sea. Two strategic points were reported to have been re-captured in this area.

On the Moscow front, the Germans have been moving slowly toward the Soviet capital, the radio report admitted but it refused to confirm German claims that Volokalamsk 65 miles northeast of Moscow has been captured.

Soviet troops yesterday were still holding the Soviet munitions center of Tula, 100 miles south of Moscow and the German drive against Stalinogorsk, northeast of Tula, has been halted, the report said.

1,000th Assignment Given

Transocean

BERLIN, November 25.—A long distance reconnaissance squadron of the Luftwaffe yesterday was given its 1,000th assignment against enemy territory.

This squadron has made 789 flights over the British Isles. In lonely, dangerous flights, the men of these reconnaissance planes have photographed thousands of kilometers of enemy territory and taken the pictures of more than 5,000,000 tons of enemy ships.

This squadron found out the most remote hiding place of the British Fleet and brought home photographs of great importance.

In armed reconnaissance flights over the waters about the British Isles, and off the Faroes, this squadron has sunk 17 merchant vessels (51,200 tons) and damaged another 21 ships by bomb hits.

It has made audacious and successful daylight attacks on anti-aicraft artillery positions, airdromes, radio stations, factories, and railroads.

In aerial combat it has shot down five enemy planes, Luftwaffe officers disclosed.

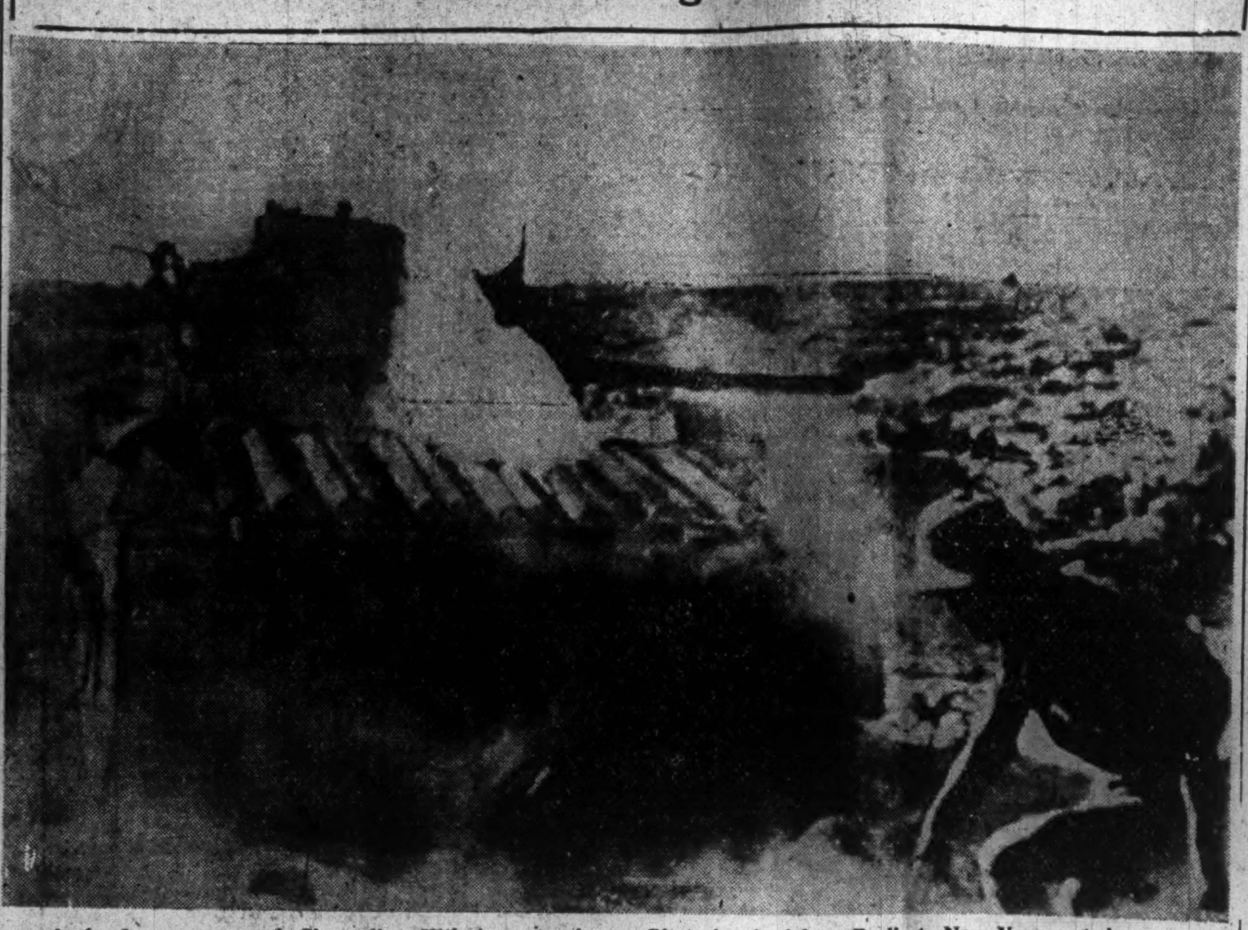
Frozen Lakes Facilitate

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, November 25.—Surveying the situation at the Finnish-

(Continued on Page 2)

Hand-Grenade Against Tank



A fearless trooper of Chancellor Hitler's army is shown hurling a hand-grenade against a Red tank. | Photo is wired from Berlin to New York and then relayed to San Francisco.

KAYA ASKS PEOPLE TO SWELL SAVINGS

Finance Minister Appeals to Nation to Pull For ¥17,000,000,000 Total

COMMENDS PAST RECORD

Convinced Goal Could Be Easily Reached If Effort Is Made

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, in a radio address to the nation Monday evening, appeal to the people to put their efforts into the program of attaining the revised goal of saving a total of ¥17,000,000,000 in the current fiscal year which ends on May 31 next year. Minister Kaya is convinced that the people can reach the goal easily if they make an effort. He cited as proof the tremendous increase in the nation's economic power since the start of the China Affair.

The Kaya radio speech climaxed a day spent by the people denying themselves every conceivable thing smacking of luxury and renewing their determination to endure every sacrifice in the national cause, in observance of East Asia Day which falls on the first day of every month.

Compulsory Savings Not Asked

The Finance Minister took the opportunity of denying flatly that there is an intention on the part of the Government to make savings compulsory. With an equal emphasis he disclaimed any intent to put restrictions on withdrawals of bank deposits and apply any measures which would interfere with the full performance of the functions of financing institutions in the nation.

The radio talk which started at 8 p.m. lasting for 10 minutes was based on the meaning of the slogan "Let the 100,000,000 of Us Vow to March In a Line." The slogan by persons working in the cause of the Imperial rule assistance movement on the particular December 1, particular because it was the first day of the last month of the year which is expected to see the fortunes of Japan in the Pacific decided.

"The situation confronting the country demands that the people contrive to ensure that there will be a full display of the nation's collective power," proceeded Mr. Kaya.

Explains People's Role

The Minister went on to draw a picture of the role the people are expected by the Government to play in the enforcement of the nation's policy of constructing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. One of the first things the people are called upon to do in the situation which finds the country struggling with extremely difficult problems, he went on, is to see that the defense and other expenditures of the Government in the current fiscal year, including the gigantic additional appropriations which were approved by the recent emergency Diet are met without causing a dislocation in the nation's wartime economy.

People Glad of Sacrifices

He believes that the people will be only too glad to reduce their standards of living, and work harder. These sacrifices which are absolutely necessary to save the amount which has been fixed by the Government.

"I take the opportunity to emphasize that the Government has never given a thought to the inauguration of a system making saving among the people compulsory. Neither has it considered any plan to restrict withdrawals of bank deposits or to take steps which might make it difficult for the banks to pay out."

He voiced conviction that the people could do this by saving a total of ¥17,000,000,000 within the current fiscal year. He explained that the increase of the goal from the figure of ¥13,500,-

(Continued on Page 2)

Serbian Language Paper to Appear In Hungarian City

Transocean

BUDAPEST, November 24.—A daily newspaper in the Serbian language, which is the first paper of its kind in 25 years, will appear in the Hungarian city of Neusatz on the Danube. The city is the center of the Serbian minority in the Batchka section which has been returned to Hungary. The new paper, which is to serve the interests of this Serbian minority, will be named "Nova Poschta." The editor-in-chief of the paper will be the well-known Serbian journalist, Vojislav Mattisch.

GERMAN-ITALIAN FORCES CONTINUE AFRICAN WAR

Destroy More Enemy Tanks—Stukas Wreck Railway Facilities

I.N.S.

BERLIN, November 30.—General Headquarters reports today that the German and Italian forces continued their counter-attacks in North Africa and destroyed additional enemy tanks, while Stuka planes destroyed and dispersed the Marsa Matruh railroad facilities, tank concentrations and troop columns. German fighter planes shot down five Royal Air Force planes in air battles with no German losses.

In the battle for Britain, German mosquito boats on the night of November 28 off the British coast sank a convoyed tanker of 7,000 tons and also a big merchant vessel.

I.N.S.

ROME, November 28.—The military bulletin issued today states that there has been a lull in the North African battle and that there has been slight fighting in the central sector and also in the Sollum direction.

Enemy planes Tripoli, Benghazi and Derna, while Italian planes bombed Marsa Matruh and Cialo.

Italian torpedo planes hit an enemy cruiser twice in the course of an attack against a naval formation in the Central Mediterranean.

FUJIHARA ACCEPTS OFFER

Will Become Head of Industrial Equipment Corporation

Ginjiro Fujihara former Commerce and Industry Minister, in his visit to Commerce-Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi at the latter's official residence Monday morning, formally accepted the offer of presidency of the projected Industrial Equipment Corporation and requested the Commerce-Industry Minister to convey his acceptance to Premier General Hideki Tojo.

It is recalled, in this respect, that Premier General Tojo, in view of the great importance of the proposed corporation, had been directly negotiating with Mr. Fujihara.

Yu En Route to Tokyo

Yu Ching-Yuan, Minister of Agriculture, and his party of 27 members of Manchoukuo arrived at Shimonoseki Monday en route to Tokyo.

The Weather

Tokyo and vicinity today and tonight: fine weather with northerly winds, becoming cloudy at night, Wednesday, cloudy, with northeasterly winds, showers likely at some places, (announcement at 9 p.m., Monday) Highest temperature in Tokyo Monday, 56.3° F., lowest, 41.9° F., Humidity at noon, 51 per cent. Sunrise today, 6:32 a.m., sunset, 4:28 p.m.

SHEEAN CRITICIZES CHUNGKING REGIME

Noted U.S. Political Commentator Paints Gloomy Picture of Chiang

WARNS PEOPLE OF FACTS

Americans Must Know Truths Of Actual Conditions or Risk 'Nasty Shocks'

Domei

WASHINGTON, November 30.—In a lengthy mail story from Chungking, datelined October 11 and published in the Washington Post today, Vincent Sheean, noted political commentator, paints a gloomy picture of conditions in unoccupied China, warning Americans to face facts or risk "nasty shocks and surprises before long."

Asserting that it is misleading nonsense to regard Chungking as "free China." Mr. Sheean declares that the political position of the Chiang regime is "neither so clear nor so elevated as democratic opinion in Western countries would like to think."

Mr. Sheean gives the following reasons for his assertions:

Using Cruel Methods

(1). Military dictatorship in unoccupied China has completely paralyzed democratic processes and represses opposition to the Chiang regime.

(2). There are pro-German and pro-Japanese sentiments in high Government places.

(3). Uncontrolled inflation is causing impoverishment and starvation among the masses while profiteering and graft are enriching political and military groups.

(4). A United front has ceased to exist and rivalry between the Chiang regime and the Communists constantly is threatening civil war.

Mr. Sheean declares that the pro-German group, which favors peace with Japan, has little faith in aid from the Democracies or the Democracies' ultimate ability to defeat Germany.

General Chiang Kai-shek is still the unifying element in unoccupied China although he has kept power mainly by playing one faction against another, Mr. Sheean says, adding that despite its evils, the regime is far better than warlord rule.

Mr. Sheean concludes:

"It is doing no service to China's suffering millions to flatter their military and political rulers, and although it is in America's interests to support them in the struggle against Japan, we

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Keihin Super-Highway No. 2 Near Finish Despite Shortage of Labor and Materials

Conquering shortage of labor and materials, Keihin Super-Highway No. 2, connecting the capital with Yokohama across a number of new arisen industrial towns between the two cities, has been almost completed.

With an estimated cost of ¥13,000,000 the construction of the highway was started in October, 1937. This modern road for industrial promotion and national defense will formally be opened to traffic by the summer of 1942.

It starts from Nishi-Osaki in Shinagawa-ku and ends at Higashi-Kanagawa station on the Government railway line in Yokohama after running through a great industrial zone spreading far and wide from Kawasaki and Tsurumi cities. The total extension of the highway is about 88 kilometers.

The road consists of three divisions, one for automobiles and trucks, the other for slower vehicles, and third for pedestrians. It is 25 meters wide on the Tokyo side and 23 meters on the Yokohama side. In order to speed up the traffic all along the highway, telegraph and telephone poles, and water and gas pipes are all buried.

The road has been paved, end to end and today the construction of a bridge spanning the Tama River between Shinagawa and Kawasaki city is near completion.

When the Government embarked on this project about five years ago, Keinosuke Ushio was the Home Minister. Altogether eight person held this post in turn during the past five years while the project was pushed on under the supervision of the Home Minister in spite of the shortage of materials and labor which grew acute as time passed by.

The highest technique of Japan's public engineering was fully employed for the construction of the highway and to date 1,000,000 workers have been used.

THAI ABANDONMENT OF NEUTRAL POLICY GAINING STRENGTH

Prevailing Crisis in Pacific And Japan-U.S. Negotiation Factors

PREMIER WARNS OF WAR

Political Circles Hold Past Stand Useless Citing Iran And Iraq Invaded

Domei

BANGKOK, December 1.—In view of the prevailing crisis in the Pacific area, opinions have been gaining strength among the political circles here for the abandonment of the neutrality policy, it is reliably learned.

With the progress of the Japanese-American conversations in Washington seriously affecting Thailand, the neutrality policy repeatedly declared by the Bangkok Government is now said to be in danger. Warning the nation concerning the imminence of a war, Premier Pibulasonggram stressed the closer national solidarity in coping with the new situation in his recent speech.

Meantime, to complete its wartime general mobilization structure, Premier Pibulasonggram was recently appointed the supreme commander of the Thai National Army and the commanders of the Army, the Navy and the Air Forces were also formally appointed under the Premier. The Assembly of People's Representatives also gave approval in its recent session to the additional budget estimates for national defense expenditures for the coming fiscal year.

Propaganda Setup Bolstered

Strengthening its propaganda structure in Thailand and deftly utilizing uneasiness prevailing among the people here, Britain has been trying to impress the people that Japan would invade Thailand at any moment. In the meantime, the British Far Eastern Army since September has been reinforcing its troops along the Thai-Malay border and constructed modern defense positions throughout this border line, it is said.

Partly due to the British propaganda, purporting to camouflage its military measures in the border region, war atmosphere has become quite evident in Thailand of late. In this connection owing to the tension surrounding the country little enthusiasm has been shown this year for the national festival commemorating the inauguration of the constitution which will be observed throughout the country from December 14.

Meanwhile, doubt whether the policy being pursued by the present Government will be able to save the nation from war havoc or not has been expressed by some intellectual people in this country. They hold, although Thailand has maintained thus far the strict neutrality policy on the contention that the independence of the nation and the neutrality policy are inseparable, examples recently witnessed in the cases of Iran and Iraq clearly indicated the uselessness of neutrality by those nations which have no power to defend themselves.

In this connection they advocate Thailand should rather abandon its neutrality policy in order to maintain the true national independence and find a way for future prosperity of the nation. Opinions in this regard, however, are said to have been divided among the Thai Cabinet.

Views Japan-U.S. Talks

Prince Varnvai Dyagorn, adviser of the Foreign Ministry of Thailand, writing in the Prajajat newspaper of Saturday's edition expressed optimistic views concerning the outcome of the Washington exploratory talks pointing out that it could now be safely presumed that both parties reached accord on certain foundation for further negotiations.

In the writer's opinion the negotiation won't fail though foreign reports are very contradictory and speculative. The writer considers that at least temporary peace could be maintained under present circumstances and that several means and ways are still opened for finding a formula for further negotiation for maintenance of peace in Asia.

The international situation surrounding Thailand is becoming worse every moment. Reuters reports that 50,000

(Continued on Page 2)

Yomiuri Reports 500,000 Soviet Troops Moved From Siberia to European Front

With Soviet moves being closely watched by the world in connection with the tense Pacific situation, the Soviet Government has recently released the light control in various cities in its Far Eastern territories, according to a telephone reaching the Yomiuri from Tsuruga.

The information further revealed that it is rumored some 500,000 Soviet soliders in East Asia have been sent to the European front. Something suggestive is felt in such steps on the part of the Soviet Union, the paper says. The article is as follows:

"The Soviet people in East Asia have come to feel the imminence of the crisis at Moscow. Although various papers and the radio report the heroic resistance of the Soviet soldiers against the Germans, it is becoming more and more apparent to the eyes of the Soviet public that the war condition at Moscow is turning unfavorable to them. The dark feeling of unrest is filling the mind of the Soviet people.

"The rumor is being circulated in the Far Eastern Soviets that its soldiers in East Asia numbering more than 500,000 have been moved to the European front.

"If this rumor is right, it can be observed that the Red Army, severely damaged through the hostilities with the Germans, has lost its potentiality to stage a two-front war East and West and has abandoned strategy of such kind.

"The confidence of the Soviet people in the present regime seems remarkably decreasing, and despite the compulsory order of the Government the people's donations of money to the Soviet Government and other home-front movements are not achieving successful results.

"Noteworthy is the fact that subscribers to the Soviet newspapers issued in East Asia are making a remarkable increase. Such fact is interpreted as indicative that the Soviet people in East Asia are closely following the Pacific situation in connection with the Japanese-American relations, because the Soviet people have been stimulated by the propaganda on the part of the Soviet Government that East Asia also is in a so-called touch-and-go situation with the outbreak of the German-Soviet hostilities.

"Immediately after the German-Soviet hostilities broke out, the Soviet Government frequently staged air defense drills in various cities in the Far Eastern Soviets. But for some reason the Soviet Government has recently released the light control in these cities, restoring normal conditions there.

"Something very suggestive is felt in such a sudden change in the Soviet steps."

LEAVES CANCELLED FOR MALAYA TROOPS

Army and Air Force Men Ordered to Return to Barracks For Precaution

WARSHIPS TO SINGAPORE

Special Australian Cabinet Meeting Called in Connection With 'Crisis'

Domei

SINGAPORE, November 30.—Due to the Far Eastern situation, all leaves of absence and furloughs for troops in Malaya were cancelled last night.

All British troops and certain Royal Air Force units here were ordered to return to their barracks by 7:30 p.m. yesterday.

Notices were flashed on the screens of motion picture houses and later messages were read at cabarets and amusement places ordering army and air force men to return to their stations.

Meantime, official quarters stated that the recall of absence leaves and furloughs "was a normal precaution in view of the present situation."

A local Chinese-language paper, meantime, reported that Brigadier-General John Magruder, head of the United States military mission to Chungking, flew back to the Chiang Kai-shek capital after conferring with military leaders here.

The paper claimed that the United States, Britain and Chungking have agreed upon united operation.

Five Warships Near

Domei

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Five British warships are now nearing the Pacific and are headed for either Singapore or Rangoon, it was reliably learned here today.

Strengthening Singapore

I.N.S.

LONDON, November 30.—Additional British warships have been sent to Singapore, according to a revelation made today by the British First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander.

At the same time Mr. Alexander made the admission that the time gained by the American negotiations with the Japanese Government had given Britain the opportunity to strengthen greatly the British forces in Singapore waters.

More British Warships

Domei

NEW YORK, November 30.—The Columbia Broadcasting System today intercepted a British radio broadcast beamed toward Europe which announced in German that more British warships had been sent to the Far East.

Australian Cabinet Called

I.N.S.

CANBERRA, November 30.—A special meeting of the Australian War Cabinet has been unexpectedly summoned, and it is believed that it is in connection with the Far Eastern crisis.

SUZUKI TO SUCCEED ANDO

Lieutenant-General Appointed Highest Adviser of New People's Society

Domei

PEKING, December 1.—Lieutenant-General Yoshimichi Suzuki, who has recently assumed the Vice-Presidency of the New People's Society in succession to Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, who has been appointed Vice-President of the Taisei Yokusankai, was designated to the post of the Supreme Adviser of that Society under the date December 1.

The vacancy made by Lieutenant-General Suzuki will, it was decided, not be filled. Thus the Society will henceforth have no Vice-President.

HULL WILL DISCUSS WITH ENVOYS AGAIN

To Confer With Nomura and Kurusu and Report to Roosevelt Upon Return

TO MEET DEFENSE HEADS

Congressional Feeling Tending Toward Firm American Policy on Far East

Domei

WASHINGTON, November 30.—State Department officials today said that Secretary of State Cordell Hull expects to hold another meeting tomorrow, probably around 10 a.m., with Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador to Washington, and Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy to the Japanese-American conversations.

Congressional leaders today manifested little sentiment for appeasement measures to solve the critical Pacific situation and generally urged a firm policy toward Japan.

Senator Frederick Van Nuys, Democrat of Indiana, describing the situation as "obviously critical," merely asked, however, that the "public should be told what is happening before we go to war."

Senator Walter F. George, Georgia Democrat and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said that if the situation takes the worst turn in the Pacific, "presumably the British would take counter-measures and a decision for some United States move would then be a matter for consideration."

Also commenting on the Pacific situation, Senator Sheridan Downey, Democrat of California, expressed hope that Washington would "meet any new development with firmness and vigor."

However, Senator Albert D. Thomas, Utah Democrat, said, "I still have faith that a peaceful solution can be reached."

President Cuts Vacation

I.N.S.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Latest developments in the critical situation between Japan and the United States are President Roosevelt's cancelation of his vacation at Warm Springs in order to return to Washington and the renewal of conversations between the Japanese envoys and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

It is learned that at the request of Japanese Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and the Japanese Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu, conversations between them and Mr. Hull will be resumed tomorrow.

President Roosevelt's decision to return to Washington from Warm Springs followed on a lengthy telephone conversation he had this morning with Mr. Hull. After Mr. Hull had finished his telephone talk with the President he had a conference with the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, on the Pacific crisis and later he had a lengthy talk with his Far Eastern advisers and the chief of the State Department aides.

It is arranged that Admiral Nomura and Mr. Kurusu will call at the State Department on Monday morning to see Mr. Hull some time before President Roosevelt's special train is due to arrive at Washington. Thus Mr. Hull will be prepared to relay to President Roosevelt on his arrival the latest information regarding the entire Washington-Tokyo situation.

President Roosevelt is scheduled to arrive at Washington before noon tomorrow and it is expected he will confer immediately with his Supreme Defense Council, which consists of Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, General George Marshall and Admiral Harold Stark.

JAPAN WILL RENEW EFFORTS TO REACH U.S. UNDERSTANDING

Togo Reports on Negotiations To Cabinet at Special Session Held Monday

FAIRLY WIDE GAP REMAINS

Due to American Trend to Obstruct Program for New Order in East Asia

Renewed efforts will be made by Japan to bring home to the United States truths, some of them probably unpleasant, about the situation in East Asia.

This possibility was implied in reports which gained currency following an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet Tuesday morning to discuss the Pacific situation which has entered a critical stage as a result of the action of the American Government in outlining its stand on pending differences between Japan and the United States last week to Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, who is assisting Ambassador Nomura in his discussions with Roosevelt administration leaders.

Wide Gap Exists

Study of the American stand, embodied in a set of proposals for a settlement with Japan, left the leaders of the Tojo Cabinet in no doubt that there still is a fairly wide gap between the stand of the United States and the views of the Tojo Government on the whole Pacific problem.

It was with a view to overcoming this bottleneck, which is due to the fact that the United States is reluctant to accept the new conditions which have developed in East Asia demanding re-examination of all policies which have hitherto been applied in this part of the globe, that the Cabinet at the emergency meeting on Monday was reported to have decided in favor of continuing the Japanese-American talks.

It was explained in well-informed circles that the difficulties blocking the Japanese effort to reach a settlement with the United States are found in the attitude of the United States toward the actual conditions in East Asia and in the tendency for it to insist on the application of a set of principles that can exist only in dreamland to affairs in this part of the world in a move to obstruct Japan's fixed policy which is to set up a new order in East Asia as a means of promoting real world peace.

Monday morning's extraordinary Cabinet meeting aroused considerable attention in various quarters.

The interest was heightened as reports arrived in the capital of the decision of President Roosevelt to curtail his stay at Warm Springs and return hurriedly to Washington.

The emergency Cabinet meeting was called to order at 9 a.m. at the Premier's official residence. At the meeting, which was attended by all the members of the Cabinet, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo made an exhaustive report on the progress of the Japanese-American talks. This was accompanied by a statement in which he explained the attitude of the Government on the whole Pacific problem.

The Foreign Minister's utterances were the basis for a discussion which ensued of what to do in order to make the United States understand the real objective of Japanese foreign policy which is for a strengthening of peace in East Asia and of general world peace.

Ended at 10:20 a.m.

The critical session ended at 10:20 a.m. Informed quarters made the comment that the leaders of the Government are fully aware of the fact that considerable difficulties will have to be encountered by Japan in inducing the United States to step down from its present stand which is one of opposition to Japan's co-prosperity sphere project on the ground of old-line policies, and are not neglecting to perfect measures for meeting the worst if it happens in the situation in the Pacific.

According to the Hochi, all the people of Japan are being drawn together to defend the nation's basic rights as reports circulate of a diminution in the prospect of a happy conclusion of the discussions between Tokyo and Washington.

The paper admits that it is not clear at all whether the talks, supposing that they will be continued, will result in an accord in view of the reaction of opinion in the United States to the address by Premier Hideki Tojo at the mass meeting held in Hibiya Public Hall last Sunday. The paper warns the Americans that they will be disillusioned men if they think even for a moment that Japan can be intimidated into accepting without question the proposals of the United States for an accord on the Pacific issue.

Shigemasa Sunada, a leader of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, writing in the Kokumin, calls upon the people to learn to acquire greater confidence in the ability of the country to nonplus those countries which are putting economic pressure on Japan to call a halt to its policy of constructing a new order for East Asia.

The Japanese are assured of ample supplies of rice and other cereals, says Mr. Sunada. He does not exclude the possibility of Japan importing foreign

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U.S. POLICY AIMS AT CHECKING JAPAN

Purpose of Aiding Chungking Is To Use China War in Japan-American War

SUPPLYING WARPLANES

Burma Road's Capacity to Be Increased From 15,000 to 50,000 Tons Monthly

Asahi Service

NEW YORK, November 29.—The basic aim of the United States in giving military aid to Chungking is to utilize the Japan-China war in the event of a Japan-America war. The United States has modernized and mechanized the old Chinese saying "To set one enemy to defeat another." The military side of the United States aid to Chungking is entirely under the control of Brigadier-General John Magruder, and it can be divided into the air force, army and supply of materials.

If the Chungking air forces are strengthened, Japan would be restrained so much, and even it would be possible to bomb Japanese cities, or Japan's communication route connecting the southern and northern sections would be possible.

The strengthened Chungking air forces will have great strategic significance in aiding the United States naval operations against Japan from the base at Pearl Harbor.

It is reported that the supply of planes from the United States is still limited but it is said that recently 100 Curtis fighter planes have arrived at Rangoon. Further it is rumored that by the year end or the beginning of next year 100 bombers and 400 fighters will be supplied to Chungking.

Soviet Need More Urgent

But it is generally observed that the supply of planes to Chungking would be reduced considerably as the aid to the Soviet Union is more urgent.

As the United States Government policy aims at restraining Japan importance will be naturally given in supplying bombers to Chungking. It is expected that the construction of air bases will be positively advanced with the technical aid of the United States.

According to newspaper reports the first group of Chinese pilots to be trained in the United States already arrived and their photographs were published. It is expected that monthly 60 to 80 Chinese will be trained as mechanics at the United States Army Flying School. Recently an airplane manufacturing company was established in India with American capital, and an assembling plant is erected at Kunming.

Chungking eagerly desired the supply of heavy guns as it lacked offensive arms. But the mass production of guns in the United States was only commenced this spring, and there is no surplus yet for supplying Chungking. But a considerable quantity of automatic rifles was supplied from Canada. There is also reported the following episode, though it is not confirmed.

Canadian Episode

Those automatic rifles were originally to be supplied to Great Britain, but the Canadian side demanded cash payment. While the British side was hesitating to make cash payment, the Lease-Lend Law was enacted by the United States. Thereupon Britain cancelled the order to Canada, and thus those rifles came to be sold to Chungking.

The repair and improvement of the Burma Road are undertaken under supervision by technicians of the United States Army. According to newspaper reports the present transportation capacity of the road is about 15,000 tons a month. But it is aimed to increase it to 50,000 tons. The railway line connecting Kunming and the Burma Road is now operated one-half of the total length, and it is expected to be entirely completed in another year. Then in anticipation of the suspension of the Burma Road, the construction of a new railway line to connect with the railway to Calcutta is being planned, it is reported.

But the greatest difficulty in increasing the transportation capacity on the Burma Road is malaria, according to a recent cable from Chungking. Due to the efforts of the United States the delay of the construction works because of the death of coolies has been reduced. Another difficulty is the lack of Chinese engineers and the consequently short life of motor trucks. At Rangoon a truck assembling plant is established and the capacity is 70 trucks a day.

From the eastern coast of the United States monthly five to 10 ships are leaving for Chungking carrying war materials. In his address made on November 6, President Roosevelt mentioned Liverpool, Archangel and Rangoon, and these three routes are regarded as the important supply routes.

For U.S. Own Benefit

The plan of loaning arms and war materials is not for the benefit of Great Britain nor for Chungking nor for the Soviets, but for the United States herself. The United States helps other nations because that will result to her own interests. The policy of aiding Chungking is for establishing the military bases of the United States in China. That is to say she intends to lay her foundation in the Chinese market rich in political and economic possibilities.

This basic imperialistic principle of the United States will be always continued, regardless of the result of the Japan-America negotiations. Thus, to say that the Burma route is the blood supplying road for Chungking is only telling one side of the story. The influence of the United States is extended into the interior districts of China, and it will appear as military roads and industrial roads. Thus the destruction of such roads by Japan would incur resistance by Chungking or the

Forms Labor Service Corps

With the behind-gun movement of the Japanese nation gaining headway, the Peeresses' School has recently formed a labor service corps of its own. The inaugural ceremony was held Monday afternoon at the Tokiwa Kaikan, Aoyama, as shown in above photo.

HUNGARY WITH AXIS AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

Premier von Bardossy Outlines Country's Relations With Germany and Italy

Transocean

BUDAPEST, November 22.—In the course of debate in the Hungarian House of Deputies on the 1942 budget yesterday, Premier and Foreign Minister Laszlo von Bardossy outlined Hungary's relations with Germany and Italy as well as her neighbors, and also referred to the war against Soviet Russia.

With regard to the anniversary of the signing of the Three-Power Pact by Hungary, the Premier emphasized that this act has again demonstrated bonds of geographical, economic, cultural and historical character which united Hungary with Germany, Italy and Japan.

The principles of cooperation with Germany and Italy are not only written down on paper but are also alive in the hearts of the Hungarian people, he added.

The Premier then stressed that whole Europe and the entire civilized world owe eternal thanks to the Fuehrer of the German Reich for his decision to forestall the Bolshevik danger in Europe. In this war for saving Europe, Hungary is making her sacrifices without expecting any material advantage. The Hungarians know very well the meaning of Bolshevism waiting at their frontiers, he added.

The Premier continued: "The fact that the remnants of the Bolshevik armies are now on flight 1,500 kilometers from the Carpathian frontier and that Hungary is no longer threatened from the north, means for our land a radical strengthening of our country for a long time to come, especially in view of the fact that in the south there exists no military threat as a result of the collapse of Jugoslavia.

"The Serbian nightmare has vanished for ever and has become a phantom which need not be taken seriously."

Concluding, Premier von Bardossy said, "Hungary has once again become an unshakably firm and strong factor of the European order and cooperation, and is ready to send forth her spiritual and economic strength far beyond her frontiers."

Kaya Asks People To Swell Savings

(Continued From Page 1)

000,000 which was fixed at the beginning of the current fiscal year was caused by the necessity of meeting the increased defense expenditures.

Past Record Remarkable

"The people have managed to save a total of more than ¥41,000,000,000 since the start of the China Affair," Mr. Kaya went on: "This is a remarkable achievement, and this splendid result is due in large measure to the expansion which has taken place in the nation's economic power in the past four years despite the fact that the country was engaged in military operations on a large scale. There is no reason to suppose that the people whose economic power as a nation has increased several folds find difficulty in saving ¥13,500,000,000 in the current fiscal year."

Dutch Farmers to Settle

Transocean

LITZMANNSTADT, (Lodz) November 25.—A group comprising about 100 Dutch farmers arrived here yesterday to undergo training for the purpose of taking over the management of collective farms in the occupied Soviet territories of White Russia and the Ukreine. It is also planned to settle Dutch families in the occupied territories in the east at some later date.

United States

The German-Soviet war, the British-German war and the Japan-Chungking war have become inseparable because of the Tripartite Alliance and the United States Lease-Lend Law. This fact is also increasing the importance of the Burma Road as a link in the defense line of the United States.

Sheean Criticizes Chungking Regime

(Continued From Page 1)

should certainly do so with our eyes open."

Dennett Comments

Domei

NEW YORK, November 30.—Tyler Dennett, former historical adviser to the State Department, addressing a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association today, declared that the present critical situation in the Pacific is, perhaps, unequalled in history, because both the United States and Japan have really compatible, economic and cultural interests.

He asserted that Japan does not appreciate the aims of the United States' foreign policy and refuses to choose a way of patience to accomplish what she desires.

Japan does not realize that the United States won't be intimidated, he said.

Wilfred Fleisher, former managing-editor of the Japan Advertiser in Tokyo, told the luncheon that Japan's new order is "elastic and opportunistic."

He asserted that there was little prospect that the negotiations would proceed further, and declared that "we have come to the most dangerous pass in our relations with Japan" then at any time in the history of relations between the two countries.

Mr. Fleisher warned that if Japan is not checked now, it will become a powerful empire in Asia and then the United States would face simultaneously a great menace in both oceans.

Thai Abandonment Of Neutral Policy Gaining Strength

(Continued From Page 1)

Australian troops have already completed all preparations for invasion of Thailand. The news has come with a great shock upon official as well as civilian quarters here. Meanwhile, information from Malaya indicates that Indian reinforcements are being sent to Burma in large numbers with a ban placed on the leave of British troops along the Burma Road.

Indicative of the tense situation, the United States Legation Sunday, gave notice advising American residents to prepare for evacuation.

It will be recalled that all efforts were being made by British agents to inspire Thai people with anti-Japanese sentiment by spreading false news reporting the danger of the Japanese invasion of Thailand.

However, indications are that Britain is now seeking to invade Thailand on such a pretext. This move is regarded by observers here as the same as the action Britain took toward Libya, Iran and Iraq. Britain invaded these countries on the pretext that Germany had stretched its tentacles of invasion into this country.

Thailand, taken in by Britain's crafty propaganda, massed its main force, especially mechanized units on the French Indo-China border. Once British forces cross the border into Thai territory, it is feared that Haadya, most important point in southern Thailand, will fall into the British hands within one hour. Now the southern part of this country which occupies the total production of Thai rubber and tin is facing unprecedented crisis.

Warning the people against the danger facing their country, the Thai Government appealed to them to be calm and act on orders from the Government. Because of this, sentiment is rather calm among the people.

The British force in Malaya now numbers between 60,000 and 70,000 with the majority of them being Indians. Parallel with the Japanese-American talks at Washington, Britain is actively reinforcing its forces in Singapore and Burma. Keen interest is attached to developments the new few days.

Hanoi Exposition Opens

Domei

HANOI, November 30.—Hanoi's gigantic industrial exposition for the promotion of industrial arts sponsored by the Hanoi Chamber of Commerce was opened today in the presence of Governor-General Jean Decoux with appropriate ceremonies. The exposition is scheduled to last until December 28.

SIAN GETS SHOWERS FROM ARMY PLANES

7th War Zone Raided Despite Bad Weather—Fires Started At Waichow

Domei

UNNAMED BASE, December 1.—Picked fliers of the Japanese Army air force, utilizing the fine weather this morning, winged their way over to the walled town of Sian in Shensi Province and vehemently bombed defenders of the Red city. The Japanese raiders showered explosives upon military facilities in and around the city, railway station, hangars on nearby airfield and barracks, tearing them to pieces.

After relentless bombing, the Japanese planes violently bombed the heart of the city and caused a big fire there. The Japanese returned to their bases without suffering any damage.

7th War Raided

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH CHINA, November 30.—Despite inclement weather conditions, army air units stationed in south China today bombed military establishments and ammunition stores near the railroad station in Shaokwan, stronghold of the enemy 7th War Zone. Other units raided important military establishments in Waichow in southern Shantung Province. Huge fires revealing the effect of the Japanese bombs were reported by the returning pilots.

Heavily Bombed

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN CHINA, November 30.—Army air units braving inclement weather bombed and strafed a large concentration of Chungking troops in Wangchi, western Yam Hsien, southwestern Kwangtung Province.

The headquarters of the enemy were subjected to heavy bombing and was reported to be in flames by the returnin airmen, all by whom returned safely.

Japan Will Renew Efforts to Reach U.S. Understanding

(Continued From Page 1)

rice. But, says the veteran politician, this foreign rice will be in storage as a reserve which will be tapped when there is a short rice crop in the country.

Mr. Sunada is optimistic about oil and iron, two vital defense industries. There are fish and bean oils in abundance in Japan, Manchoukuo, and China. The experts, he says, now are perfecting the process of converting these oils into gasoline. When the method is perfected, which will be in the very near future, this country will have solved the vital problem of obtaining supplies of gasoline.

Mr. Sunada draws as cheerful a picture of the outlook of the iron and steel industry. He points out that there is iron sand, approximating 1,000,000,000 tons, in Japan Proper. He figures that if this material is refined in the German fashion, this country will be self-supplying in iron and steel.

PANAMA MAKES ARREST

Arias' Supporters Charged With Plot To Overthrow Government

Transocean

NEW YORK, November 25.—Certain persons have been arrested in Panama on charges of having plotted the overthrow of the Government of President Ricardo Adolfo de La Guardia.

According to advices from Panama City, those arrested are chiefly known as supporters of former President Arnulfo Arias, who was deposed.

These taken into custody include J. Anguizola, a member of the Panamanian Legislature, Senor Verlarde, a lawyer, and two former captains of the Panama Police.

ANDO CHOICE MADE FOR WAR COUNCIL

Major-Generals Kyo, Nakashiro And Matsumoto Also Shifted

Lieutenant-General Saburo Ando has been appointed a member of the Supreme War Council, it was officially announced by the War Ministry Monday noon.

The announcement adds that Major-General Ken-ichi Kyo has been appointed the Chief of the Soldiers' Affairs Section of the Kumamoto Division; Major-General Toyojiro Nakashiro as the Chief of the Soldiers' Affairs Section of the Ranan Division, Chosen; Major-General Kozue Matsumoto as the Chief of the Soldiers' Affairs Section of the Imperial Guard Division; and that Colonel Toshio Itsuki as the Commander of the Wakayama Regiment.

The investiture ceremony of Lieutenant-General Ando was held Monday at 11:30 a.m. at the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace in the Imperial presence. The function was also attended by Premier General Hideki Tojo.

Lieutenant-General Ando hails from Tochigi Prefecture. After graduating from the Army Staff College he was appointed an instructor of the Military Academy, a member of the Army General Staff, an instructor of the Army Staff College, a section chief of the Army Aviation Headquarters, the Commander of a unit on the front, and the Principal of the Army Aviation Technique School in Shimoshizu, successively. Then he was again appointed the Commander of a unit on the front, which position he held until the present change.

QUICKER TRANSPORTATION FOR MOVING FURNITURES

Exempted Items Ruling Announced by Asian Railway Authorities

Those removing from Japan to Manchoukuo or China with their furniture will soon be facilitated with the quick transportation of their furnitures. It was arranged recently among the railway authorities in the homeland of Japan, Chosen, Manchoukuo and China. There will be no such delay as often the case so far that the transportation needed more than a few months to the annoyance of those who were to engage in pioneer cultivation in the removed seats.

The authorities announced in this connection Sunday that the household-removing packings will be much limited in their contents. Though the packings of a small amount of foodstuffs may be allowed, no luxuries will be permitted to be carried out to the new seats of work.

It was also announced at the same time, no one will be allowed to carry firearms unless formally permitted by the police authorities. The articles which must not be contained in the packings were officially described as (1) official documents permitting the removal of the household, (2) the custom office's certificate on the articles to be exempted from taxation, (3) the list of the household library and (4) the detailed catalog of the gramophone records to be carried into the new lands.

INDIANS HERE SUGGEST ROOSEVELT STOP MEDDLING

Give Resolution to U.S. Embassy Against Air Patrols Over Burma Route

Leading Indian residents in Tokyo Monday mailed the following resolution to the United States Embassy in Tokyo advising the United States to stop the proposed plan to send air patrols over the Burma route:

"Aryan Army under the Aryan leader, Raja Mahendra Pratap, lets it known to the people of the United States that though it has great respect and regard for the American culture and civilization in general yet it cannot tolerate any American interference in the problems of Asia. This new adventure of some American misguided gentlemen at the top of the States in sending air patrols over the Burma route is pure and simple aggression into our land and invasion of our homes. Aryan Army shall oppose it to the bitter end this step of the United States.

"In the Aryan Army meeting held at Hibiya Park on December 1, 1941, it was resolved that it should be clearly stated that President Roosevel was acting as an enemy to world peace. If he stops interfering in the affairs of Europe and Asia, world peace could be established immediately."

SOVIET RELIGION LIES

Argentine Catholic Journal Proves No Idea of God in Russia

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, November 25.—"Propaganda lies" was how the leading Argentine Catholic journal, Nel Pueblo, yesterday characterized the Anglo-American-Soviet discoveries of "religious freedom in Russia."

This Catholic journal reproduced the famous decree, of Comrade Josef Stalin which orders that "as from May 1, 1937, there shall be no more churches in the realm of the Soviet Union.

"The idea of God must be driven out of the Soviet Union.

"Religion is a remnant of the Middle Ages; it serves only to enslave the masses."

Fire Prevention Drills Starting Monday Are Being Carried Out Throughout Tokyo

The fire prevention days, for the 12th time of their institution, had their first day staged over all sectors of Tokyo Monday morning. The event will be continued today with its various items of program.

At about 10 a.m. Monday, all officials connected with the Tsukishima fire brigade office and the police stations in Kyobashi-ku, gathered at the Kyobashi public hall. After their joint observance of various rites related to fire prevention, they pledged themselves to their future activity for the prevention cause.

In Shiba ward, the Shiba fire brigade started their rally at Shiba park, while the Kojimachi fire prevention unit, Kojimachi-ku, held their rites on the premises of the Hie Shrine. Similar rites and rallies were held by all other units in the city.

Fire prevention drills by citizens were held in many places. They were joined by men and women from factories, schools, hospitals and department stores. The results were reported much bettered as compared with the nation-wide drills held in the same line recently for the second time in this year.

Meetings held here and there were for the staging of films and lectures intended for the spread of thought of fire prevention work. These events will enter the second day today, it is expected.

MEANING OF CLASH WITH RUSSIA ASKED

Noted German Historian Says Bolshevism Modern Disguise Of Past Imperialism

Transocean

BERLIN, November 23.—From the detached standpoint of history, Wilhelm Schuessler asked what interpretation must be given to the present struggle of Germany and its allies against the Soviet Union? Professor in a lecture which attracted much scholarly attention last night.

Fundamentally, the present struggle is directed against Russian imperialism, a force which time and again down through the centuries since Peter the Great has threatened Western Europe, and which today is represented by Stalin in the guise of world revolution, the noted German historian asserted.

Following the destruction of Bolshevism, it will become the tremendous task of the whole of Europe to bring real order to the gigantic Russian realm that it may be a fruitful source of sustenance for European civilization.

In the past there has always existed a sharply defined cleavage between the low cultural level of the Russian masses and the attainments of the other peoples of Europe.

Nevertheless the rulers of Russia believed for many centuries that the Empire of Moscow in accordance with the prophesies of the prophet Daniel, was destined to become the third and final "Rome"; the successor of the Roman and the Byzantian empires.

Russia was raised with astounding rapidity to the position of a great European power by Peter the Great and his successors, the Empress Elizabeth and the Empress Catherine II.

It is noteworthy that during recent years the Bloshevik rulers of present day Russia have shown an increasing tendency to bring the name of Peter the Great before the masses as a national here.

According to the so-called "last will" of Peter the Great—which was actually written by an enemy of Russia's in 1797 to expose the foreign policy of Catherine II—it had always been the aim of Czar Peter to extend the Russian Empire both to the East and to the West. The final goal was Russian domination of the world.

In truth, Russian foreign policy since the time of Peter the Great (1689-1725) has actually pursued these goal, though of course with set-backs.

Russian imperialism found the Pan-Slavic idea of great utility in disguising its true aims.

Since the establishment of the Soviet Union, the idea of world revolution was kept in the foreground, but the old objective—Russian domination of Europe, was still pursued.

Thus the Bolshevik rulers of Russia worked for the subjection of Europe behind the mask of their ideology

It has now fallen to the Greater German Reich to take the leadership in the final struggle to banish forever this Russian menace to Europe.

When this task has been finished, there will fall to the European peoples a new one: a magnificent work of education and development in these gigantic regions, that they may at last become a source of European strength, Professor Schuessler concluded.

Russians Suffering Tremendous Losses In Rostov District

(Continued From Page 1)

Soviet front, the "Stockholms Tidningen" in a report from Helsinki declared that the cold weather had improved the conditions for the Finnish and allied troops. It was pointed out that the Finnish troops on snow two feet deep are able to move rapidly on snow-shoes while on the other hand the transport of supplies across frozen lakes was made much more easier.

Finnish patrols on skies advancing along the Murmansk railway northward are now said to be 15 kilometers off Sorokka. East of the Stalin canal between Lake Onega and the White Sea the Bolsheviks are at present busily fortifying themselves. It is added that the northern sector of the Murmansk railway is now only a short distance away from the next German field airdrome.

Evacuation Again Urged

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 1.—The United States Consulate-General here today strongly advised remaining American residents to prepare immediately for evacuation. It will be recalled that part of the American residents have already left for Manila together with the United States Marines on the advice of the consulate-general.

Winter Relief Successful

Transocean

BERLIN, November 25.—A total of 31,986,200 Marks were collected on the third winter relief Sunday, November 9, or ten million Marks more than on the same Sunday last year, it was announced Monday.

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ABOUT 170 JAPANESE STILL LIVE IN BURMA

39 Return on Hie Maru Recently—Say Burmese Favorable To Japan

Thirty-nine Japanese residents in Burma recently returned home by the N.Y.K. liner Hie Maru, but it is said that there are still 70 Japanese at Rangoon and about one hundred in the interior. Most of the Japanese residents in Burma have prospered as the natives are very friendly. The climate and living conditions have helped them too. But those who returned home say that recently living in Burma has become rather unpleasant because of the constant and close watch kept by British authorities. At a recent roundtable conference of those who returned from Burma by the Hie, held under the auspices of the Asahi, former residents at Burma spoke of that country in the following words:

"Of goods landed at Rangoon, American products constitute a very large portion, and at all time there is at least one American ship in the harbor. The American goods landed are all very carefully packed. It is difficult to ascertain what they are. Yet from their appearance they seem to be mostly gun platforms and machine gun carriages. Trains are operated between Rangoon and Lashio, and there are also river transportation facilities, but motor trucks are being used because of their speed. The road north of Lashio is mountainous. In the raining season particularly transportation becomes very difficult.

"Fifty or sixty trucks leave every day or every other day for the frontier, with the Southwestern Transportation Company doing most of the business. In the neighborhood of Lashio underground storages are erected for storing war materials. Here goods are unloaded to be put on fresh cars.

British Help Chungking

"The regular air service from Chungking to Hongkong via Rangoon is operated once in a week. The British are giving every facilities to Chungking. Consequently, Chinese who are entering Burma have greatly increased recently. Formerly about 25 per cent of the national revenue went to Chinese, but the rate has recently increased to 30 to 35 per cent. The Burmese have demanded the Government to prohibit the entrance of Chinese, but the Government did not pay any attention to the people's plea.

"Burma is collecting a 12½ per cent duty on all goods passing through the country, and thus the transportation of goods for aiding Chungking is a profitable business.

"In September, 1939 Burma declared war against Germany, following the policy of Great Britain. Then the Rangoon guard troops were put on wartime organization, and martial law was proclaimed in oil districts. The entrance of foreigners is restricted. The English, Australian and Indian troops now stationed in Burma total almost 200,000, and most of them are now massed on the eastern Thai frontier.

"Burmese are not primarily fit for any regular life, and thus they were not formerly recruited for military service. But recently they are being formed into volunteer corps, particularly for naval service. The eastern Thai frontier is now practically prohibited to traveling and thus nothing can be learned of the defense equipments there though they are said to be considerable.

"At first Burmese opposed war participation, but at present are aiming at the acquisition of the maximum autonomy by approving the participation. Burma has had numerous disturbances but the cause is always the rising of Burmese who are Buddhist against Indian, non-Buddhist, who are economically superior. This uprising is always led to aim at "Burma for Burmese" and becomes finally an anti-British movement.

"On the whole Burmese may be understood to be anti-British and pro-Japanese, and thus they are closely watching Japan's movement. Because the rice export to Japan has now stopped, farmers are feeling uneasiness and furthermore as commodity prices have advanced they are in gloom. It is felt that a disturbance might shortly break out.

Price Up Three Times

"The maximum price system is adopted for provisions and medicines, and the consumption of sugar is restricted. Generally speaking daily necessities have advanced three to five times. The supply of daily necessities is controlled by Indians, Jews and Chinese, and thus Burmese are dissatisfied.

"Agriculture is the main industry of Burma, and rice constitutes about 40 per cent of the total export. Then mineral oil accounts for 25 per cent, lumber 8 per cent, followed by lead, paraffin, cotton, rubber, silver ore, and zinc ore. The rice production is 6,500,000 tons, of which 3,500,000 tons are exported. One half of the rice exportation goes to India. Since the end of September, the rice export to Japan is prohibited under asset freezing. No shipment is made to Europe. Premier U. Saw went to London and Australia in October and begged for the purchase of rice.

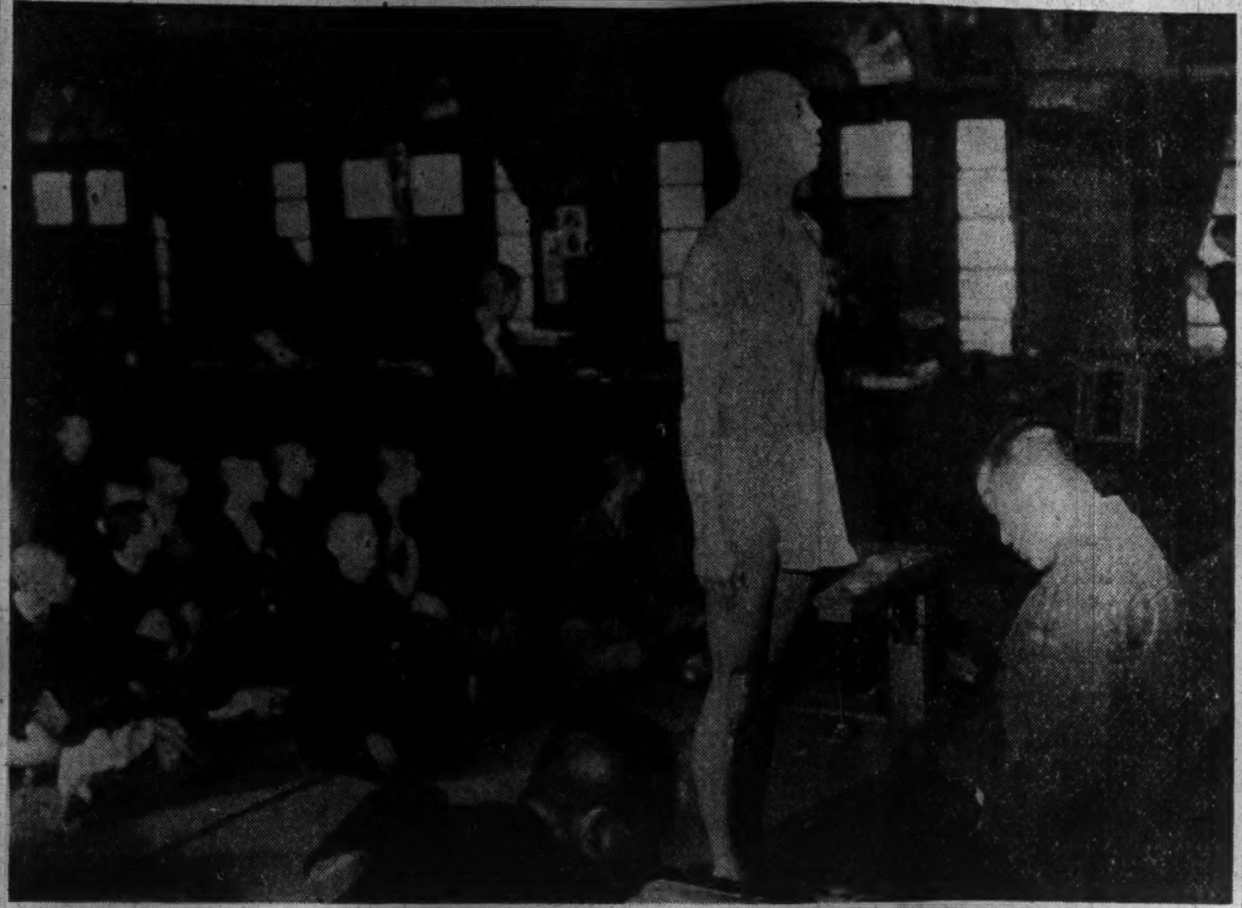
"The trade between Japan and Burma will be governed by political development. While Burma remains as a British colony the export of Japanese cotton fabrics may be maintained. Judging from the taste of Burmese people it is not likely that their demand for Japanese goods will decline. In case Burma becomes independent and joins the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Burma will become a very promising market for Japanese products, far more than Thailand or French Indo-China.

"Because of the high temperature throughout the year, the people are lazy, and furthermore have no sense of economy. They never save money, and spend it as soon as it is earned. They are fond of buying clothes, having their photographs taken, and putting in gold teeth. When they spend all their money they stay home. They have on the other hand very strong religious sentiment. All social problems are handled by priests, and even disturbances are led by priests and joined by students.

"The general pro-Japanese sentiment is undeniable, and the people firmly believe that Japanese troops in French Indo-China would soon come to Burma and drive out British influence. Thus the British authorities are very nervous about the attitude of Burmese people.

"Thirty-nine Japanese returned by the Hie Maru, but there are still about 70 in Rangoon and about 100 in the interior. Those remaining are mostly dentists and photographers. The British police is now closely watching and restricting the daily life of Japanese residents. Formerly the country was a very pleasant place to live in. Dentists and photographers made good business. But now, there are not only British police but also Chinese secret police watching Japanese closely."

Collegians to Join Army



With the international situation surrounding the Japanese Empire becoming ever more serious, Japanese students are now willing to exchange their pens for guns. The first physical examination of the collegians, whose graduation has been advanced to December, was held in Tokyo Monday. Photo shows a scene of examination held at the Hongo Ward office.

ARMY BODY EXAMS OF STUDENTS BEGIN

Check-Up of College Graduates On as Corollary of Advanced Graduation

The nation-wide physical examination of college and university graduates for the army began early Monday morning. The examination is a corallary of the new system advancing the graduation period by a few months.

It is expected the examination will be continued till around December 18.

Those to undergo the conscription examination are all the young men who are expected to graduate soon. Some of them are already through with their exams.

In Tokyo, examinations were held at 12 places. The students within the jurisdiction of the Hongo Regimental District office have been ordered to gather at the four ward offices respectively for Hongo, Takinokawa, Arakawa and Honjo.

There are from 15 wards, exclusive of the above ones. The residents of the other 20 wards in the city, falling under the jurisdiction of the Azabu Regimental office, are scheduled to come up before the offices of the eight wards of Yodobashi, Shibuya, Suginami, Shiba, Kojimachi and three others.

The students found at the Hongo Ward Office early Monday morning, according to Domei, were mostly from the Tokyo Imperial University.

These boys, the news agency says, were given X-ray examination on the previous day. With their hair clipped and showing no pale face which might have resulted from studying, the news agency adds that they looked fit to pass the requirements of the conscription standards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sohachi Suzuki, the acting conscription officer at the Hongo Ward office said in his address to the conscript candidates, "You, young men, will soon bear responsibilities as leaders of the Imperial Army."

The remark is significant in that it came before the physical tests and not after as is the usual custom on the successful passing of the exams, Domei says. The news agency adds that the remark was possible in consideration of the prevailing practice among students to make themselves well fit to their future military service.

Although a few were found weak they would make good soldiers in mechanical warfare, now an important factor for the decisive battle at all fronts in the world, the news agency declared.

NAZIS AID FRENCH CADETS

Enable Prisoners of War to Continue Studies for Service

Transocean

VICHY, November 21.—"I believe that there is no other occasion in history of the victor assisting the prisoners of war of the vanquished to prepare themselves, while they are prisoners of war, for their future service to their country," Cadet Parretti Della Rocca wrote in the French newspaper Gringoire yesterday.

He reminded his readers that Germany had brought together all French cadet prisoners of war into one camp. There they were enabled to continue their studies to become officers under the guidance of a French general and French officer-instructors.

"We were given an opportunity to continue our studies. The marshal can count on us without exception," he added.

Crude Oil Production in United States Hits New High of 4,000,000 Bls. Daily

Crude oil production in the United States reached a new all-time high in the week ended September 20 and although gasoline output was increased by refiners during the period, withdrawals from storage continued, according to statistics issued by the American Petroleum Institute, The New York Herald Tribune reports.

Daily average crude oil production for the week ended September 20 was 4,074,200 barrels, up 40,500 barrels a day from the previous record week. For the like 1940 week output was at the rate of 3,621,050 barrels a day. Increases of 18,600 barrels a day in Illinois, 14,750 in Kansas and 11,550 in Oklahoma and a cut of 7,400 barrels a day in California were the principal changes.

The following table shows daily average crude oil production by districts for the latest week and for the like 1940 week; also United States Bureau of Mines figures on consumption in each area and for the country as a whole:

	B. of M. calcul'ed require's (Sept.)	Actual Week ended Sept. 20 1941	Week ended Sept. 21 1940
Oklahoma	489,800	428,650	404,250
Kansas	239,800	258,800	201,700
Nebraska	5,000	6,750	250
Panha'dle Tex.	...	86,200	78,250
North Texas	...	102,000	97,700
West cen. Tex.	...	30,900	29,900
West Texas	...	279,050	229,900
East cen. Tex.	...	84,750	740,75
East Texas	...	369 600	374,850
Southwest Tex.	...	217,250	218,800
Coastal Tex.	...	292,500	212,500
Total Texas	1,378,600	1,462,250	1,316,650
North La.	...	81,200	65,500
Coastal La.	...	253,750	219,150
Total La.	324,000	334,950	284,650
Arkansas	79,000	75,800	72,550
Mississippi	33,000	55,200	27,000
Illinois	392,500	412,650	354,150
Indiana	21,400	20,400	17,950
Eastern (not incl. Ill. and Ind.)	99,800	93,550	89,300
Michigan	39,500	52,000	50,000
Wyoming	85,000	88,400	77,800
Montana	20,200	20,600	17,200
Colorado	4,500	4,950	3,450
New Mexico	113,200	114,150	97,150
T'l E. of Cal.	3,325,300	3,429,100	3,014,050
California	634,700	645,100	607,000
Total U. S.	3,960,000	4,074,200	3,621,050

Refiners operating at 92.9 per cent of capacity in the week ended September 20 produced 14,031,000 barrels of gasoline against operations at 93.3 per cent and output of 13,460,000 barrels in the preceding week. Crude runs to stills were at the rate of 3,995,000 barrels a day, against 4,010,000 a day in the preceding week and 3,592,000 daily in the like 1940 week.

Because of changes in the United States Bureau of Mines' definitions of imports and exports, figures on imports of crude petroleum and refined products were not included in this week's statistics.

Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 35,085 barrels to 4,062,735 for the week ended September 21. "The Oil and Gas Journal" said.

Illinois production was up 15,505 barrels to 407,415; Kansas, 14,750 to 258,800; Ok'ahoma, 4,950 to 422,250; eastern fields, 500 to 112,000; Michigan, 241 to 52,101, and the Rocky Mountain area, 6,500 to 111,700.

California declined 4,600 barrels to 648,550; Texas, 4,350 to 1,462,250; East Texas, 150 to 368,600, and Louisiana, 805 to 334,940.

U.S. FACES REVIVAL ANTI-ALIEN FEELING

National Survey Shows Recurrence of Anti-Foreignism In 25 Years

As American hostility toward the Axis Powers becomes more crystalized, the United States faces, for the second time in 25 years a revival of strong anti-alien sentiment, says a report from the Service Bureau for Intercultural Education of New York.

This statement deals directly with the conditions of fecting residents of the Atlantic Coast of German and Italian connections, but it is equally applicable to the Japanese on the Pacific. The hatreds and fears aroused will certainly extend to naturalized citizens, and native Americans whose ancestors came from countries which the United States now identifies as enemies. The bureau statement continues thus:

The problem has not yet reached the acute stage comparable to the hysteria of 1917-1920. But discrimination has begun in industry; bills placing severe strictures on aliens have been proposed in Congress; and the chorus of voices warning Americans to save the country by suppressing "foreigners" is loud and raucous.

Are Un-American

Those of us who realize that individuals and organizations advocating such policies are fundamentally more un-American than the groups they attack cannot afford to adopt a complacent, do-nothing policy. The idea that the "Government will take care of it when the time comes" is a comfortable but unrealistic belief. The persecution of minority groups as groups will come, if it does, in your community and mine. And it will take forms which render the state almost powerless to prevent it.

Judging from experience during the last war, schools will stop teaching German and Italian. Ministers and priests will be required to preach only in English. Orchestras and opera companies will, ludicrously, attempt to dispense with German and Italian music. German-Americans will be called cruel, treacherous, and aggressive because the leaders and armies of their homeland apparently possess these traits.

Italian-Americans will be made to appear cowardly and slightly ridiculous. Foreign-language newspapers almost automatically will become suspect. Every club whose members are drawn exclusively from the German and Italian groups will be thought of as a nest of spies and a stronghold of the much-publicized "foreign 'isms'." People speaking a foreign language on the streets will be told brusquely to use English. Men and women with German and Italian names will be denied places in business and industry simply because of their national background.

The group attitudes reflected in uncritical discrimination are perhaps the most natural and certainly the easiest to assume in times like these. Crisis situations demanding common effort against a recognized enemy tend to promote the "all or none" kind of thinking in which these attitudes are rooted. Reasoning proceeds from the unprovable premise "All persons of German or Italian background are traitors to America" to identifying the corner grocer with the Gestapo.

Lines between accepted and rejected groups, rather indistinct in peace time, become sharp and clear. Differences in physical appearance, accent, and social and religious customs are used to identify "enemy" groups that can serve as scape-goats since they are conveniently near at hand.

Judge As Individuals

On the other hand, a discerning and just point of view is neither natural nor easy. To acquire it we must make a constant effort to obtain accurate information about individuals who belong to the suspected national groups and about particular clubs and societies made up of immigrants from the Axis countries. Above all we must endeavor to curb our emotions and to differentiate between the Nazi and Fascist principles and our neighbors of German and Italian background.

In maintaining our emotional poise we have at least one powerful weapon at our disposal: our democratic traditions and our well-established habits of thinking militate against judging a person guilty until he is so proved and making many suffer for the faults of a few.

EUROPEAN CONGRESS AT BERLIN IS ENDED

Foreign Statesmen Return Home After Discussing Fate Of Whole Continent

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 1.—With the return of the foreign statesmen to their countries the First European Congress has been concluded. Not the fate of single countries were dealt with at this Congress but the fate of the whole of Europe was discussed.

The communist danger and the power of the Soviet Union behind it does not halt before the frontiers of other countries. This has been proved by the offensive plans and maps of the Soviet Russian General Staff which had fallen into the hands of German troops in the course of the fighting in the East.

Not only the several crossings of the Vistula are marked on them but also those on the Danube and on the Rhine from the latter's source in Switzerland to the mouth in the Netherlands. The Rhone and the Loire as well as the Drave and the Ebro are marked on these maps.

The measures to be adopted against the inhabitants of Koenigs-berg in Eastern Prussia were lined out just the same as similar measures to be undertaken against the populations of Frankfurt and Orleans.

Reds' Work of Disintegration

The communist work of disintegration was aimed at all countries in Europe in the same way as the Bolshevist invasion of the Red armies was intended not merely against Germany and her allies but in order to subjugate the entire European Continent. Just as at Vienna centuries ago also this time the necessity of stopping the onslaught of the common enemy is a matter concerning all peoples and countries regarding themselves as belonging to the European community.

The manner in which the nations of Europe have assembled in Berlin during the past week is in many ways a pointer into the future. The First European Congress in Berlin was a meeting of peoples with equal-rights. There did not exist any differences as to the rank of the individual nation as had been the case in the League of Nations of the Western Powers. This time the great Powers did not meet in secret session earlier and then communicate their decisions to the small nations which in the meantime had been waiting at the door of the council chamber.

In the Reich Chancellery all were grouped around one large table, this fact alone being profoundly symbolical. Each nation has its place in the National Socialist conception of the new order of Europe. There simply do not exist great Powers, medium or small Powers, but merely a common order the rules of which are just as binding on the big nations as on the small ones.

Just as in the National Socialist people's community every individual has the right to work and the same will be true for the community of nations in Europe. The well being of all nations will result in the well being of the entire continent.

If, however, a nation declines its basis of existence being taken away from it as was the case, for example, with Germany as a consequence of the Treaty of Versailles then the balance of all nations is disturbed. Here lies the fundamental difference between the European policy pursued by Great Britain and the European policy in process of realization by the Berlin-Rome Axis.

Balance of Power

By the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe the British meant the maintenance of European contrasts and, consequently, the possibility of dominating the Continent from outside. Europe was merely a part in the great political system of the British Empire, and London viewed European affairs with the same eyes as Indian or South African concerns.

The new European balance of power, on the other hand, giving its first expression at the recent Congress at Berlin aims at abolishing the internal contrasts on the Continent and at giving the Continent of Europe a new political, economic and military unity.

At a time when politics are no longer connected with dynastic or other local points of view but when there is only one great and important policy, namely world policy, Europe will take its place at the side of the other continents on an equal footing.

Without the renaissance of the National Socialist and Fascist revolutions, Europe would soon have become a second Malay Archipelago in the political structure of the world, a toy in the hands of the big world Powers with their vast economic and strategic interests.

The First European Congress in Berlin was the commencement of a new epoch and future historians will recall that its nature was very different from all other meetings of the same kind at previous occasions. The spirit prevailing throughout the meeting was the spirit of a new European unity, the magnificent spirit of reborn Western civilization.

PRICE CONTROL BILL PHONY SAYS WRITER

U.S. Measure Exempting Labor And Crops Is Criticized by Mark Sullivan

The United States price-control bill in its present form is "phony," says Mark Sullivan in a Washington story dated September 23 to the New York Herald Tribune, which continues.

Though in many respects intelligently devised, though it can serve as framework upon which to build, nevertheless the measure is fundamentally not in good faith.

The bill is "phony" because it omits two of the largest groups of prices. And these two are the groups which most affect all prices.

The bill omits prices of labor—that is, wages. Not only does the bill omit wages in the sense of not mentioning them; it affirmatively and specifically decrees that the price-control administrator shall not touch wages. The bill reads: "Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the regulation of compensation paid by an employer to any of his employes."

And the bill, in effect, omits prices of farm crops, which is the largest factor in the cost of living. The language of the bill is "No ceiling shall be established for any agricultural commodity below 110 per cent of the parity price....as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture."....

'Parity Price' Artificial

Now, "parity price" is much above the present level. Besides it is an artificial price and a flexible price, a theoretical index number—it varies with the price of what the farmer buys. What it is at any one time is to be determined, not at all by the price controller but by the Secretary of Agriculture.

A price-control that omits wages and prices of food cannot be good faith in intention nor practicable in operation. This has been made plain in the long and painstaking hearings of the Congressional committee.

But if the fact is clear, it is by no means clear what is going to be done about it. There is no sign that the Administration or the expected-to-be price controller, Mr. Leon Henderson, recedes from the position of omitting wages and farm crops. Possibly, as in some similar past situations, the Administration may hope that Congress will take the burden of including provisions politically unpopular with large groups.

That would be an explanation by past standards of American politics—"buck passing" between Administration and Congress is as old as the Government. But today we have a new politics. And it is precisely this new politics that best explains the atmosphere surrounding the price-control bill—and explains much besides.

In the new politics a Congress, believing in the traditional American system, suspects that new dealers in the Administration maneuver for change in the system. This suspicion came out again and again in the long committee examination of Mr. Henderson. It came out in charges made in Congress that Mr. Henderson and some of his assistants had had Communist associations. The suspicion was made concrete in the suggestion of a member of the committee that whatever price-control authority is set up should be an agency of Congress instead of an agency of the President.

In the great war 24 years ago we had price control—far-reaching and minute control over all aspects of industry. It went much farther than the price-control now proposed. The man who was head of it, Bernard M. Baruch, recalled before the committee the othe day that he pulled down the price of certain forms of steel from 20 cents a pound to 3¼ cents. Government took over the railroads.

That and much more was done in 1917 without strenuous opposition or much excitement, without fear. But between 1917 and 1941 is a psychological difference that accounts for everything.

In 1917 there was no such thing in the world as totalitarian government. It did not emerge until the latter part of 1917, in Russia, and was regarded as merely a temporary phase of revolution—nobody in America feared it. Today totalitarian government is feared just because it exists and has spread until it covers most of the world outside Britain and the United States. Further than that, there is a fear or suspicion or apprehension that some in the Administration, consciously or unconsciously, tend toward a centralization of power which might become a variation of totalitarian government in the United States.

Congress Fears for Life

Totalitarian government, wherever it comes into existence, includes extinction of the legislative branch of government. Hence Congress's fear of totalitarian government is a fear for its own life. Again and again Congress has conferred powers on administrative agencies of the sort now proposed in the price-control bill. Again and again Congress has been the administrative agencies expand these powers far beyond anything Congress intended or would condone. And when such expansions of power have gone before the Supreme Court, Congress has seen a majority of the court, as now composed, support the administrative agencies.

As a result the attitude of Congress is one of meticulous caution about granting powers, meticulous preservation of its own Constitutional prerogative, meticulous safeguarding of the rights of citizens as against arbitrary control by administrative agencies.

Bulgar Minister in Berlin

Transocean

BERLIN, November 25.—The Bulgarian Minister of Commerce, Dr. Zagaroff, arrived in Berlin yesterday in compliance with an invitation addressed to him by Reich Minister of Economics Dr. Walter Funk, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce in Germany.

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Y.C.A.C. GAMES END IN 3 LOSSES, 3 WINS

Ruggers, Basketballers, and Soccerites Uphold Prestige Of Club

Yokohama Country and Athletic Club teams broke even in their six games over the weekend, winning three and losing the same number.

The victorious squads were the rugby fifteen, the basketball quintet and the second soccer eleven, while those which had to bow to outside opposition were the American footballers, the first soccer team and the ladies' cagers.

The Y.C. and A.C. second soccer eleven turned in its seventh win of the season in the initial contest of the heavy weekend schedule, beating the Yokohama Third Middle School Old Boys by 2 to 1 Saturday afternoon.

Although aided by three first stringers the unbeaten and untied seconds just managed to keep their record untarnished, the winning goal being obtained in the last five minutes of play.

Favored with a moderate wind behind their backs the club squad had the edge during the first half and led, 1 to 0, at the interval. Russell made the goal after 15 minutes, cutting in from the wing to send home a fine oblique shot.

The students equalized soon after the second half got under way and almost forged ahead on several occasions, but "Mac" Turner kept his charge intact for the remainder of the match. Both goals had some close calls. Shortly before the final whistle was blown by Captain A. G. Stevens, Russell's center from the side bounded off a defender's foot into the net to decide the issue.

Playing for the winners were M. Turner, G. R. Fachtmann, E. Eymard, C. Heseltine, J. A. Dixon (captain), H. Schoene, J. Boixo, G. E. Beatty, E. Gordes, U. Wendbladh and M. L. Russell.

First Soccer Team Loses

Handicapped by the absence of two of its stalwarts, the Y.C. and A.C. first soccer eleven lost to the strong Tokyo H.Y.C. Club in the second game Saturday afternoon, 4 to 2. It was the first defeat this fall.

The players from the capital displayed fine form and had a decided edge in the play. But for the good goaltending of "Bucky" Harriss they would have won by a bigger margin.

The visitors drew first blood after 15 minutes, a clever movement ending with the center rattling the riggings from close quarters. Soon after the Tokyo squad, which included a number of former college stars, increased their advantage to two. Shortly before halftime Agajan reduced the homesters' deficit to one when he made no mistake with a good pass from Planas near the goalmouth.

With the wind in its favor after the intermission the winners did the major part of the pressing, and made two more goals in succession to lead by 4 to 1. A few minutes before the end the Yokohama forwards staged one of its breakaways and Agajan netted on a transfer from Planas.

The Y.C. and A.C. eleven consisted of F. R. Harriss, L. A. M. Frank, G. R. Fachtmann, M. B. de Miranda, H. Schoene (captain), M. L. Russell, G. Agajan, G. E. Beatty, J. J. Planas, U. Wendbladh and W. H. Blamey.

Nichidai Gridders Win

Playing a brand of football with which the club's American football team could not cope, the Nippon University eleven gained a 27 to 6 victory on the Y.C. and A. C. field Sunday afternoon.

The students, ably coached by Tsunehiko Kasahara, former Meiji rugby luminary, made four touchdowns while their opponents hit paydirt once. Sweeping end runs aided by fine blocking and a good aerial attack played a major part in Nichidai's victory.

The visitors ran back the Y.C. and A.C. kickoff to their 42 but the ball rested on their 30-yard stripe after the next play due to a recovered fumble. They carried the ball to their 40-yard line on the next down, and on the ensuing play Kin skirted right end to race 60 yards for a touchdown. With the placement kick for the extra point just missing the uprights the count rested at 6 to 0.

Five minutes later Petroff picked up a Nichidai fumble near midfield and ran 55 yards to gain his team's only score. The plunge for the seventh point failed, deadlocking the count.

The students soon regained the lead. Two successive first downs brought the pigskin from their 18 to the center line and then Kin circled left end to scamper 50 yards for his second major score. Muramoto drove through right tackle to gain another point making the totals 13 and 6.

Pass Is Intercepted

The Y.C. and A.C. was on the defensive most of the second quarter. Furutani intercepted a club forward pass and sprinted 20 yards for the third Nichidai touchdown. The same player threw the ball to Sazaki in the end zone to get the extra counter, making the score 20 to 6.

The third quarter was fairly even, and neither side could add to their totals. As the stanza ended the homesters made two first downs to drive to the students' 30, but lost the ball on downs soon after.

As the final canto got under way Nichidai forced play to the Y.C. and A.C. half of the field. Play centered about midfield for some time but the winners gradually pushed their hard fighting opponents back. Just before the end Kin whipped a 30-yard heave to Takamori who received it behind the Y.C. and A.C. goalline. The same players repeated the same play successfully for the convert to make the final count 27 to 6.

Kin, ably assisted by his teammates, stood out for victors. Harriss played a great game for the losers, being a constant threat on the offensive and stopping many a Nichidai thrust. Agajan also turned in a fine performance, accepting some difficult passes and tackling hard.

The line-ups follow:

Nichidai: Ishii, re.; Kogai, rt.; Tsutsui, rg.; Furutani, c.; Suzuki, lg.; Kobayashi lt.; Tomoda, le.; Omegawa, qb.; Muramoto lh.; Matsunobu, rh.; Kin, fb. Reserves: Matsushima, Okawa, Sugimoto, Takamori, Sazaki, Ozumi, Kobata, Takemoto, Nishimura, Matsuyama, Oka, Seki and Minokawa. Coach: T. Kasahara.

Y.C. and A.C.: G. Agajan, lh., le.; L. A. M. Frank, re.; S. Petroff, c.; A. A. Weiss, lg.; H. Fernandes, rt.; D. Vorobiov, rg.; S. G. Bielous, rt.; F. R. Harriss, qb.; H. Schoene, fb.; J. J. Planas, rh.; M. L. Russell, rh.; J. Boixo, lt.; E. Salter, lt., and E. Offhause.

Ruggerites Win Again

The club's unbeaten and united rugby team scored its seventh victory Sunday afternoon, gaining a 26 to 3 decision over the Yokohama Commercial College fifteen. Despite the sterling assistance of two visitors who turned out for them the clubbers were unable to field a full team as usual, being one man short.

Five minutes after the match got under way the Y.C. and A.C. forward dribbled the ball from midfield to near the collegians' line. Then Bill Salter kicked across and Agajan scooped up the ball to go over near the corner for the initial score. The try was unconverted, leaving the count at 3 to 0.

Midway through the period Agajan gained possession of the oval and on being tackled near students' 25-yard line, transferred to Bill Salter who made the remaining distance to place the ball between the uprights. Planas sent the pigskin sailing over the crossbar to make the score 8 to 0, and it rested at that when the intermission was called.

Two more converted tries early in the second half boosted the club total to 18. The first was made by Agajan, on a good relay from Harriss, and the former also made his third try of the game soon after.

The students kept fighting hard and their efforts were rewarded after 20 minutes of play in this stanza with a try resulting from a nice three-quarters movement. The placement from a difficult angle was missed, and the scoreboard read 18 to 3.

A few minutes later Weiss ploughed his way through a number of opponents to fall over the line to make the count 21 to 3. Shortly before the end Harriss finished off a good movement by the threes to get the last try of the game, which Palanas converted.

The Y.C. and A.C. line-up included J. J. Planas, M. L. Russell, F. R. Harriss (Captain), H. Schoene, R. A. P. Craigie, E. Salter, Mr. Weidenmann, A. A. Weiss, M. Pestalozzi, W. Salter (vice-captain), and G. Agajan.

Lady Cagers Lose

In a close and hard fought basketball game after the rugby game the Y.C. and A.C. ladies' quintette lost to the Shirakiku team by 23 to 17.

The home team started off well, gaining a 5 to 4 lead during the first quarter. During the second stanza the lead changed hands several times but the halfway mark found the visitors in front by 12 to 9.

Although the losers were always within striking distance they never could work off their deficit in the second half, the winners always managing to gain points when their opponents began closing the gap in the scores.

Teresita Planas played a fine game at left guard, and did well on the attack as well as the defense, making 11 points. Her teammates were Marie Eymard, lf., 2; Rune Hardvendel, lf.; Vera Albeck, rf., 2; Gemma Andreis, rf.; Helen Lord, c., 2; Mary Stevens, rg.; Juliette Darbier, rf., and Shirley Bell, rg.

Club Quintet Winner

The Y.C. and A.C. basketball team gained its third victory in its third appearance this season by defeating the Honmoku Middle School Old Boys, 46 to 40.

The club casaba players had to play a good brand of basketball to beat the Honchu O.B. squad, for most of the latter are now members of Yokohama college teams.

The winners piled up a big lead at the start, having a 14 to 4 advantage, but the margin was reduced to 28-20 by halftime.

The O.B. quintet rallied strongly after the interval and cut down the Y.C. and A.C. advantage to only a single basket four times, but on each occasion the clubbers drew away again.

The home squad's line-up, positions and individual scores follow:

J. J. Planas (captain), lf., 8; J. Boixo, rf., 2; W. H. Blamey, rf., 2; S. Petroff, lf.; M. V. Fachtmann, c., 24; F. R. Harriss, rg., 2; D. Vorobiov, lg., and E. Eymard, rg., 8.

Mito Fencers Pay Homage

A party of juvenile fencing experts from Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture, visited Tokyo Sunday morning, to demonstrate their patriotic spirit, said to be traditional from their ancestors who formed the noted Mito clan.

The visitors, led by a veteran swordsman, Takaichi Suzuki, and accompanied by 20 parents and brothers, arrived at Uyeno Station at 7:48 a.m. to straightway proceed to the Yasukuni Shrine atop Kudan Hill, every boy with his head tied by a white cloth band and a wooden sword worn on his side.

After worshipping the shrine and cleaning up the premises, the party moved to the War Ministry at Miyakezaka where the boys made a joint money donation to the national defense funds. Around noon they went to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace. After paying homage to the Palace, the party joined in the ground readjustment work on the plaza. Then the party set out on their parade through Ginza, Nihonbashi and Kanda to Uyeno Station where they left the city by the 8:55 p.m. train for Mito.

The photo shows the party paying respects to the Imperial Palace.

Smith Beats Brady In British Smoker For Feather Crown

Reuters

LONDON, November 25.—The Empire bantamweight champion, Jim Brady, was decisively out-pointed by Sergeant Tom Smith in the final elimination bout last night for the British featherweight title held by Nel Tarleton. Brady won only the first round. Then Smith's superior foot-work and quickness with his left completely dominated the fight, leaving the result never in doubt, and it was somewhat suprising to see Brady, who hails from Dundee, taking lessons in quickfire left-hand punching from Sunderland's Tom Smith.

Social and General

(Continued From Page 6)

program of station JOAK, 5:30 p.m. today.

Selections from Richard Wagner's opera, "Die Walkuere," recorded under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, will be broadcast over the city program of station JOAK, 8:10 p.m. today, with musical comments by Kohei Kubota, musical critic.

Chu Saito, noted critic and political commentator, will speak on "The Road of Japan's Advance," 8:50 p.m., over the national radio network.

Piano solos by Kyo Ishii will be broadcast over the national program of station JOAK, 1 p.m. today. The pianist will be heard in Dance, by Kunihiko Hashimoto; Chanson Triste, and Tango, by Albeniz Musical Clock, by Sauer, and Concert Waltz, by Liszt.

National school pupils of Hsinking, Manchoukuo, will relate their impressions of "The Winter in Manchoukuo" to Japanese national school pupils, in a broadcast from Hsinking over the national radio network, 11 a.m. Tokyo time, today.

Light music in today's schedule of station JOAK includes chamber music arrangements of popular Western selections, played by the New Grand quartet, 12:05 p.m., over the city program Japanese children's songs, arranged and conducted by Kanshi Nagatsuma, sung by the Sumire Children's Music Ensemble, with the accompaniment of the Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra, and mandolin band selections, including a suite in six movements titled "Momotaro's Dream" composed by Koscak Yamada, and other Japanese pieces, played by the Nagoya Mandolin Band under the baton of Jiro Nakano, 5 p.m., over the city program; Japanese national songs, rendered by Ichiro Fujiyama and the Japan Broadcasting Chorus, 7:30 p.m., over the national program; and songs by contemporary Japanese composers, including Suguru Sasaki, Giji Nagatsu, Toroku Takagi, Toraji Onaka, Yoshitaka Sakamoto, and Yasuki Hirai, sung by the Japanese Broadcasting Chorus under the direction of Professor Sadayuki Sawazaki of the Tokyo Academy of Music, 9:05 p.m., over the national program.

Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister Kunio Miura will address to Japanese farmers throughout the nation, in a broadcast over the national radio network, 7:30 p.m. today.

No Tin Foils in U.S.

Transocean

NEW YORK, November 25.—The use of tin foils and lead for wrapping cigarettes, chewing gum and other articles will be prohibited as from March 15, 1942, according to reports received here from Washington.

CUSTOMS UNION INITIATED FOR ARGENTINA, BRAZIL

Agreement Abolishing Duties Between 2 Countries Is First Step

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, November 22.—The amendment to the Argentine-Brazilian Trade Agreement, which abolishes custom duties on the manufactured articles of each country entering the other, is a first step toward the establishment of an Argentina-Brazil customs union which might be joined by all the neighboring States. Argentine Foreign Minister Ruiz Guinazu declared yesterday.

He added that both Brazil and Argentina desired to establish a condition of absolutely free trade between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Guinazu explained that the amendment, in the first place, provides for preferential treatment for the products of each country in the trade of the other.

Provisionally, this preferential treatment will be accorded for a period of 10 years.

This preference will be gradually extended to other products of each country in the form of a progressive reduction in custom duties, just so long as the national economy of either Brazil or Argentina is not adversely affected.

Penetrates British Blockade

Transocean

PARIS, November 25.—A French submarine, which penetrated the British blockade along the coast of French Somaliland, arrived in Djibouti on November 1 with some provisions for the colony. This fact was confirmed by the facsimile photo of a postcard sent by a Frenchman in Djibouti, which was published in yesterday's Paris Soir.

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L. CAUDRELIER
YOKOHAMA

Fossil Oil, Brine Yield Metals and Textiles

(Continued from Page 6)

much as duraluminum and a sixth as much as steel, and on a weight basis match the metals for strength. The ease with which they can be shaped by mild heat, pressure or other treatments is a highly desirable property, and the fact that they can be made glass-clear, opaque or dyed to any color has made them still more attractive. They can be made from such raw materials as coal, oil, limestone, brine, cotton and wood. These are some of the reasons why plastics are so much in demand for airplane construction and many thousands of other uses.

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Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

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For Rent, Tokyo

HOUSE, furnished completely including silver and linen, suitable for bachelor. Apply Suzuki, 60, 2-chome, Ichibei-cho Azabu-ku.

For Rent, Yokohama

JAPANESE house, 2 6-mat rooms and 1 7-mat room, fine sea view, garden, at 729, 3-chome, Hommoku-machi, Telephone (3) 0380.

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PLAYER piano with 80 records; small American electric cooking range. Almost new. Apply Box 365, Japan Times Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

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Wanted to Buy

CAMERAS, used. High prices and immediate payment. Write or phone. We will call. Asanuma Photo Store, Marunouchi Bldg., ground floor, opposite Tokyo Station, Tel. Marunouchi 23-3933, 3954.

CONTAX Super six or Super Semi Ikonta camera, latest model, wanted. Must be almost new and in perfect condition. Please write, giving full particulars and price to M. Fukuda, 448, 1-chome, Higashi-Okubo, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC toy train with rails and other accessories. Must be in good condition. Apply Box 387, Japan Times Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices, write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 68 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel 2-6436 c/o Kamakuraya.

FOREIGNER who wants to complete his stamp collection, whole world, desires to buy single stamps or collections. Apply Box 377, Japan Times, Yokohama.

FURNITURE, sewing machine, used but in good condition, wanted to buy direct from seller, no brokers. Call with particulars Jujin-do Hospital, 14, Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

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PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

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PHONOGRAPHS, records, Electrolas, radio-phonographs, pianos, organs, sewing machines, washers, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, accordions, electric razors, foreign furniture, used or new, wanted. Highest price offered. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

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SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

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WANTED: Carpet, about 9 ft. x 12 ft., and living room furniture for own use. Pay in dollar if desired. Masayuki Inamura, Nippon Denko K.K. Ogurimotomura, Nishiokitamagun, Yamagataken.

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General

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi station, beside Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4164.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 1-4 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

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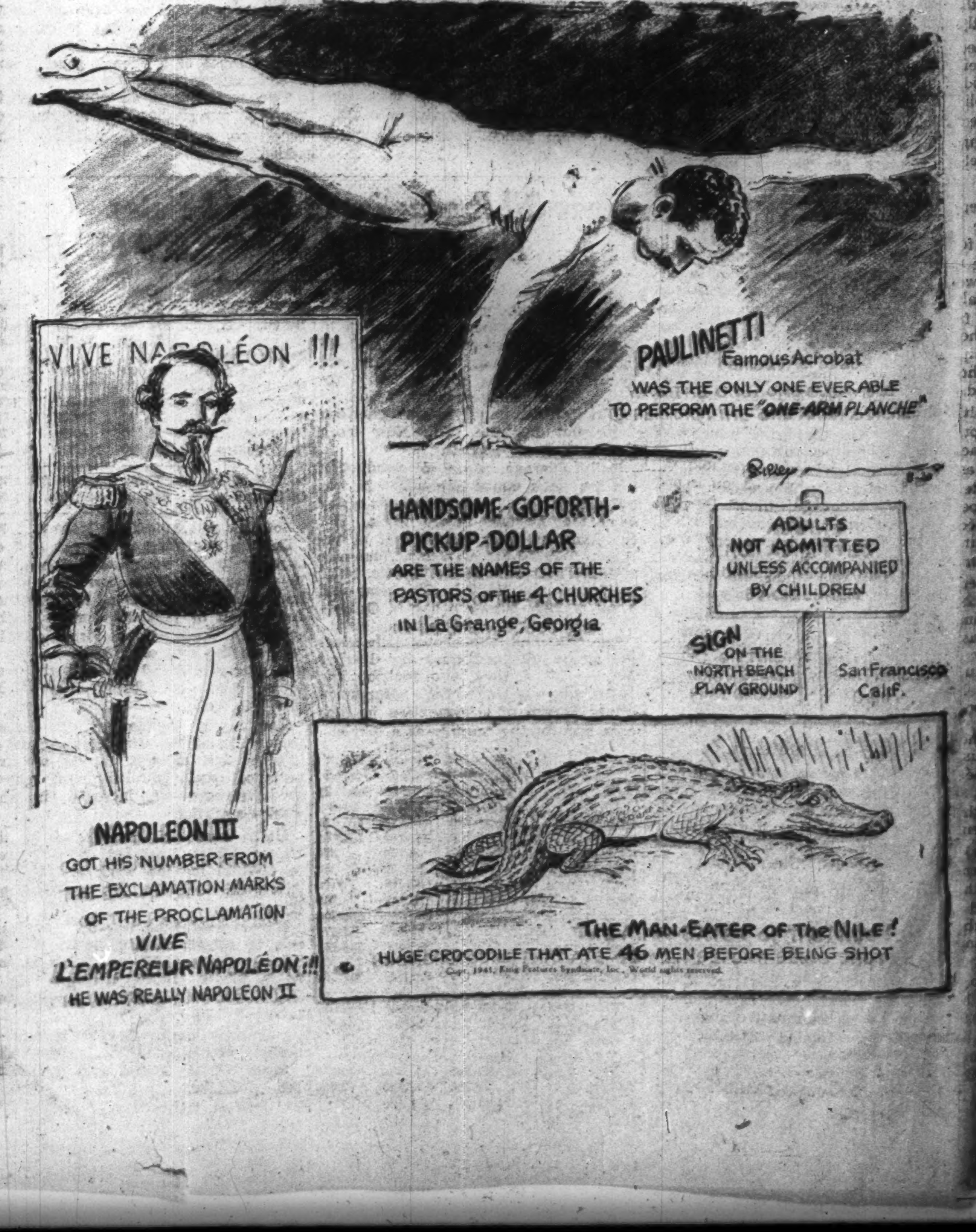
Believe It or Not, by Ripley



GOV'T TO SUBSIDIZE MARKETING OF RICE

Money to Be Given in Form Of Transfer Savings to Avoid Inflation

From now on farmers in this country will be able to obtain Government subsidies for marketing rice through cooperative societies within two weeks after its shipment, the Asahi reports.

A set of regulations governing the granting of rice bounties to the amount of ¥185,000,000 to be disbursed from the general account of State treasury will shortly be promulated by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to take effect immediately.

By the enforcement of the regulations, the delivery of the money from the Government to farmers will be sped up greatly, and farmers will receive the bounties together with the price of rice within two weeks after the shipment of rice.

In view of the fact, however, that the price of rice to be paid by the Government to farmers in the current rice year will amount to ¥1,500,000,000 and the bounties will total ¥185,000,000, and that most of these sums will pour into agrarian areas all at once, the bounties will not be granted in cash but in the form of a transfer savings account in order to check the possible rise in the inflationary trend of the farming community.

Farmers Decreasing

Meanwhile, the same paper reports that farming households are gradually declining in number in this country.

Due to the shortage of man and animal labor, agricultural implements and machinery and fertilizers, the productive power in agrarian districts in Japan is definitely on the decline. This tendency is especially apparent among tenant-farmers who toil under the heavy pressure of high tenant-rates. As a matter of fact, many tenant-farmers are today deserting their homes, and are returning their leased farms to land-owners.

Clearly reflecting such a trend in agrarian areas in general, the number of farming households in Japan is decreasing gradually of late.

In 1940, Japan's farming households totaled 5,479,000 as against 5,610,000 in 1935. This is a drop of 131,000 in five years. Most of the farming households which disappeared from this country in the 1935-40 period, were those of tenant-farmers. The gradual decline in the number of farming households in Japan from 1935 to 1940 is: (Unit—1,000)

1935	5,610
1936	5,579
1937	5,574
1938	5,519
1939	5,491
1940	5,479

AMERICAN STEEL PLANTS SEEN HIT BY SHUTDOWNS

Curtailment of Output Indicated Unless Setup Shows Improvement

Five open hearth furnaces in Pennsylvania and Ohio were forced to shut down in the week started September 28 because of a shortage of scrap, according to the weekly summary of "Steel," industry trade magazine. The situation in Chicago is nearly as critical, and sharp curtailment of production in November will be necessary unless the scrap position is improved. Some open hearths in Detroit may be taken off shortly, the magazine said.

"Recent action of O.P.M. to allow higher prices for remote scrap is not considered an important factor future, supplies as much of this material was picked up before September 1, when ceiling prices were being violated," "Steel" said.

Bookings Are Smaller

"September bookings, though heavy, were smaller than for several months and for the first time in many months some mills found shipments in September were equal to bookings. One cause is realization by civilian consumers that it is futile to seek more tonnage while the heavy orders now on books remain unshipped. Strict inventory control is another factor, reducing tendency to hoard.

"Although instances occur where consumption in manufacturing is held up by lack of material the situation is not yet as bad as feared. In by far the greater number of cases steel is being shipped as fast as needed. In the week started September 28, some revival of inquiry was noted, indicating heavier demand in October," it said.

"September pig iron production at 4,725,292 net tons was third largest of all time, compared with 4,784,639 tons in August. Due to the shorter month the daily rate of production exceeded that of August and at 157,510 tons is an all-time high.

Production at 99.4 Per Cent

"The daily rate was 154,343 tons in August. Production in September was at the rate of 99.4 per cent of capacity. Blast furnaces active at the end of the month numbered 219, four more than at the end of August," Steel said.

"Lake Superior iron-ore shipments in September set a new record for that month, at 10,311,517 gross tons, compared with 9,990,618 tons in the same month last year. This fell below the all-time high, made in August, 11,496,308 tons.

"October 1 cumulative shipments for the season totaled 62,024,228 tons, 13,001 tons over the same period in 19[illegible]. This is close to the record total for entire season, 65,204,600 tons, set in 1929," it said.

Rigged Rubber Price At Bangkok Falling As Traders Hold Off

The price of rubber in Thailand is reacting downward as possible buyers are holding off on account of the high price to which the East Asia Company has raised it by rigging and the tense situation in the Far East, according to a Domei dispatch from Bangkok dated November 29. Almost no deals are reported. The East Asia Company, under Anglo-American control, is said to be maneuvering also in regard to tin. In spite of the fact that Thailand produces only 23,000-24,000 tons of tin, an insignificant amount, the company is buying it at prices 50-60 per cent higher than at Singapore in order to prevent Japan from obtaining any supply. The import goods market at Bangkok continues to be depressed, whether for Japanese or Anglo-American goods.

LAW TO BE CHANGED TO HELP FORESTERS

Bill for Financing Forestry As Well as Agriculture, Fishing to Go to Diet

To facilitate the accommodation of funds for those engaged in forestry, as well as agriculture and fishing, a bill for the reorganization of the Central Bank of Cooperative Societies into a central bank of agriculture, forestry and fishery will be laid before the coming session of the Diet by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, reports the Asahi.

The authorities of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, which has recently approved the scheme of the Agricultural and Forestry Planning Committee to merge farming bodies in this country, are now making every preparation for the introduction of the bill.

The bill aims to revise and expand the structure of the Central Bank of Cooperative Societies, and create a central bank of agriculture, forestry and fishery through which the supply of funds to the bodies of farmers, fishermen as well as the people engaged in forestry may be conducted.

Capital to Be Increased

For this purpose, the present capitalization of ¥35,700,000 of the Central Bank of Cooperative Societies will be considerably increased.

Meanwhile, the Yomiuri reports that Japan's agricultural produce in 1940 totaled 6,315,000,000, marking an increase of some ¥270,000,000 over the produce for the preceding year. This also represents an increase of ¥2,400,000,000 compared with the produce of 1937 which amounted to ¥3,968,000,000. When this figure is compared with the produce of 1935, when the produce totaled ¥2,346,000,000, it shows an increase of some ¥4,000,000,000.

These increases shown in the value of the produce during the past several years, however, do not necessarily mean a steady increase in the quantity of produce. The appreciation of the prices of grains and vegetables following the rise in the prices of commodities was partly responsible for these phenomena, says the paper.

PRICE RISE IN EXEMPTS OF TAX STUDIED IN N.Y.

Bond Authorities Examine Contrast With Dullness in Treasury Issues

Municipal bond experts are noting with increasing interest the contrast between sustained price gains in tax exempt securities and the dull trends of United States Treasury and other high grade bonds, writes George Wanders in the New York Herald Tribune. All-time highs for state and city bonds are nothing new, for the present movement passed the previous high of 1901 some years ago. In the week started September 28, however, the advance has been resumed so vigorously as to occasion a fresh search for the underlying causes.

The most emphatic movement in recent sessions has been in New York City unification 3 per cent bonds, listed on the New York Stock Exchange. At the close on October 4 this bond was traded just a fraction under 110 in the sensitive counter market, the transaction at 109⅞ representing a gain of 3½ points in a single week. This is all the more noteworthy in view of the prominence of the issue and the fact that there are more than $300,000,000 of the bonds outstanding.

There are certain technical reasons for this advance. The issue resulted from the exchange of Interborough and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit securities for city bonds, last year, and the holdings were correspondingly scattered. In the quiet and steady transfer of the bonds to institutional portfolios the point now seems to have been reached where the market supply is inconsiderable. When traders sensed this the bonds began to move rapidly higher, and into line with other New York City bonds.

Advance Shows Trend

But the advance in New York City transit 3s merely points a trend which is quit general among high grade municipal obligations. Awards of new flotations are at ever higher prices and therefore at ever lower yields. The great mass of some $18,000,000,000 bonds trade over the counter follows this price tendency, as a matter of course. Bond price inflation is an obvious concommitant of the extreme ease in money rates, and it was proceeded farther in tax exempts than in any other class of bonds.

The scarcity value of state and city bonds is held by the experts to be a leading factor in the upswing. Notwithstanding the vast total of such bonds outstanding, the market supply usually is modest, for the bonds rest primarily in institutional portfolios and there is not much likelihood of resale by such holders. The prospects at the present time, moreover, are for light new issues for the "duration."

At a luncheon attended in New York in the week started September 28 by 250 municipal finance officers from Eastern states, various spokesmen for cities large and small urged economy as the keynote of these times. The heavy underscoring of economical operation is, of course, advisable. But in the field of capital outlays by municipalities, priorities already are taking care of the situation. Unable to obtain materials, the states and cities are cutting their capital improvements sharply, and the new bonds that finance the enterprises are appearing in slower volume.

Safety of Bonds Factor

Tax exemption necessarily enters into the determination of state and city bond prices, but a much smaller degree than might be suggested superficially. Many of the largest buyers, among the instiutions are not concerned with this problem, and purchase the bonds mainly because of safety. Tax exemption is merely the market tail and it does not wag the dog. There is no doubt that the extreme levies now being enacted and foreshadowed at Washington have stimulated interest in exempt issues, but every informed buyer is aware of the Treasury drive to terminate reciprocal tax immunity and no assurance can be held out that the bonds will remain exempt. In two important legal actions the Treasury is asserting a right to tax issues now outstanding and exempt.

The need for diversity in large portfolios contributes to the current demand for municipal bonds, and probably explains in large part the much larger recent advances in such securities than have been recorded in United States Treasury obligations. No difficulty will be encountered, it is certain, in adding untold amounts of Treasury bonds to portfolios, but state and city issues are a different matter. For local reasons they often are preferred over Treasury obligations.

N. CHINA TOBACCO FIRMS TO COMBINE

Contract for Absorption by Toa Tobacco Signed; Monopoly Planned

As the first step toward unification of the tobacco manufacturing industry in North China, a contract for absorption, by the Toa Tobacco Company, of the North China Tobacco Company was signed on November 29 by representatives of the two Japanese-financed firms. The North China Toa will monopolize the tobacco manufacturing industry in that part of China, when it completes the consolidation of the remaining Japanese firms.

The capital of the North China Toa Tobacco Company is now registered at ¥50,000,000, with ¥17,565,000 paid up, and its president is Tsuneo Yegawa. The North China Tobacco Company, on the other hand, is capitalized at ¥10,000,000, ¥2,500,000 paid up, and headed by Tarokichi Hasegawa. The amalgamation plan was unanimously endorsed at the plenary general meetings of shareholders of the two companies both held in Tientsin on November 29. The merger is expected to be put into effect on March 15, 1942.

To Help Consolidate

This new step of the two Japanese firms is believed to help consolidate Japan's position in the tobacco industry in North China. British and American manufacturers who had held the lion's share for many years in North China were severely handicapped by the assets-freezing order of the National Government of Nanking which was issued late last July in retaliation for similar actions taken by Britain and the United States. Hitherto British and American concerns had turned out four times the output of Japanese firms, but their positions have recently been reversed.

Shareholders of the North China Toa Tobacco Company, when they met in conference on November 29, approved a plan to maintain the share dividend for the second half of the 1941 business year at the rate of 10 per cent. The company earned a net profit of ¥3,192,000 during the second half of the current business year which compares with ¥861,000 for the previous half-year term.

The Chugai reports that Tsuneo Yegawa will resign from the presidency of the North China Toa and will be succeeded by Tarokichi Hasegawa in the near future. The North China Development Corporation is understood to send its several staff members to the reorganized North China Toa in order to keep closer the liaison between the two firms.

The North China Toa is also contemplating the absorption of the North China Leaf Tobacco Company, capitalized at ¥30,000,000 and other Japanese firms as well as Chinese manufacturers.

Living Costs Rise Forecast

The cost of living will rise from 10 to 20 per cent during the next year in the opinion of five leading economists, in Bloomington, Indiana, says the New York Herald Tribune. Contributing to a symposium on inflation at Indiana University on behalf of the Life Officers Investment Seminar, an association of life insurance financial executives, the five economists concur in believing that serious price inflation is in prospect unless the Federal government takes drastic action to prevent it. Contributors to the symposium include: Dr. Claude L. Benner, vice-president of Continental American Life Insurance Company, Wilmington, Delaware; Dr. C. O. Hardy, Brookings Institution, Washington; Dr. Arthur W. Marget, professor of economics, University of Minnesota; Dr Marcus Nadler, professor of finance, New York University, and Dean C. A. Phillips of the University of Iowa college of commerce. The price rise forecasts of the five economists showed little variation. The most conservative estimate was 10 per cent, the highest 20 per cent, and 15 per cent a fair average of the five. The Federal government's policy of financing the defense program in part by the sale of its bonds to banks is pointed out as the underlying source of inflation by most of the economists. They explain that the practice increases purchasing power in the hands of the people at a time when it is impossible to bring about a corresponding increase in the supply of goods for civilian consumption because much of America's materials and machines are being required for defense production.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	108.9	+1.20
N.Y.K., new, short-term	77.6	+ .50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	79.7	+ .50
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	82.1	+ .40
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.40	...
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.35	+ .10

2 CHEMICAL FIRMS WILL BE ABSORBED

New Capital of Japan Coal-Tar to Be ¥70,500,000 Following Merger

The Japan Coal-tar Chemicals Company, now directly being controlled by the Mitsubishi interests, has decided to absorb the Chosen Chemical Industry Company in Chosen and its subsidiary firm, the Shinko Nitrogen Industry Company, in Taiwan. The amalgamation was approved at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the coal-tar company held at the Mitsubishi Building, Marunouchi, on November 29.

Capitals Compared

The capital of the Japan Coal-tar Chemicals Company is now recorded at ¥30,000,000, fully paid up, and that of the Chosen Chemical Industry Company at ¥10,000,000, fully paid up. The Shinko Nitrogen Industry Company is capitalized at ¥3,000,000, with ¥3,750,000 paid up.

This amalgamation was planned in order to expand the chemical field of the Mitsubishi interests in view of the fact that the interests are not as active in the chemical industry as other big concerns such as the Mitsui and Sumitomo, which are virtually monopolizing the chemical industry in Japan Proper.

Under these circumstances, leaders of the Mitsubishi interests focussed their attention on Chosen and Taiwan, which are favored with an abundant supply of electric power. They discovered, however, that it was quite difficult to construct new chemical works because of the shortage of equipments and building materials, and therefore started preparations to absorb the Chosen Chemical Industry and the Shinko Nitrogen Industry companies last August.

Chief Products Given

The main products of the Chosen Chemical Industry and the Shinko Fertilizer Industry companies are carbide, nitrogen fertilizer, synthetic rubber and various kinds of fertilizer. The merger will be carried out on April 1, 1942, and the Japan Coal-tar Chemicals will increase its capital to ¥70,500,000 as a result of the amalgamation.

LUXURY SHIPPING LIST CARRIES EASTERN RUGS

O.P.M. Tells Importers It Is Doubtful If Space Can Be Found

The Office of Production Management has informed American importers of Oriental rugs that it is doubtful if any further shipments of such "luxury items" can be expected "during the coming months" in view of the tight shipping situation from India and Iran, says the New York Herald Tribune.

Mardick Baliozian president of the Oriental Rug Importers Association, who recently released the text of the O. P. M. letter, estimated that supplies in the hands of importers at the moment were sufficient to meet retail demands for from eight to 12 months, unless, of course there should be an abnormal rush to buy merchandise.

The letter, signed by Joseph L. Weiner, deputy director of the Division of Civilian Supply, reads as follows:

"We have reviewed carefully your letter of October 24, and the matter has also been reviewed by the Commodity Committee of the Shipping Priorities Advisory Committee. In view of the tight shipping situation from India and Iran it will be impossible to hold out much hope for Oriental rugs. The best that we can say is that rugs are on the shipping list, but there are so many other commodities that will have to take precedence that it is doubtful if much space will be available for these luxury items during the coming months."

Mr. Baliozian said that further efforts would be made to see what could be done to get some shipments in from abroad. While stocks are available currently for some months, he felt that a scarcity could quickly develop, especially should America be involved in war.

The Oriental Rug Importers' Association has about 120 members and imports annually rugs with a retail valuation of between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000.

STOCKS OPEN MONTH ON BOLSTERED TONE

Tokyo Exchange, New, Nears ¥110 Mark, Other Securities Follow

The stock market yesterday opened quite sound and well-supported with Tokyo Exchange, new, hovering near the ¥110 mark.

It was said that the zero hour had been reached in the Pacific crisis but none of this tension was reflected in stock trading. The first session of the month was characterized by a firm tone with Tokyo, new, bought at a ¥110 upper margin. Upper margins were in evidence also in other wares.

Tokyo Rayon, Nickel and others, however, remained soft and sold rather heavily. Tokyo, new, opened at ¥107.20 with its dividend of 93.8 sen taken off but it immediately reacted upward until it registered the price of ¥108.50. It then finished for the morning at ¥108 flat. Other firm securities were Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, Kokura Steel, Manchuria Industrial Development and a few others.

In the afternoon, short-term Tokyo, new, opened at ¥108.50, the high for the morning session, which encouraged the bulls to operate. Kanegafuchi and its new began firm under the impetus of the strong Tokyo, new. Tokyo, new, reciprocally rose and approached the ¥110 mark for the first time in a long while. The market, accordingly, was entirely on the bull side. Long-term N.Y.K. closed at ¥96.80, its new ¥78.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥142.40, its new ¥81.30 and Tokyo Electric Light unquoted. The closing prices of the leading short-term securities were: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥108.90, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥143.60, its new ¥79.70, N.Y.K. ¥95.40 and its new ¥77.60.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Open.	Clos.		Dec.	Jan.
Fuji Spin (50)	....	....	....	....	60.9
Fuji, new (25)	....	....	....	31.2	41.4
Kanegafuchi (50)	....	....	....	....	142.4
Do, new (25)	80.2	80.7	....	81.1	81.3
Teikoku Ray (50)	93.2	93.4	u1.5	93.0	....
Teiku Ray (37½)	81.0	81.3	u2.4	81.4	81.9
Toyo Rayon, n(50)	69.6	69.5	u .8	....	69.6
Tokyo Light (50)	....	....	....	51.2	....
Ensuiko Sug (50)	59.8	60.1	....	60.3	60.7

Second Section

	Open.	Clos.		Dec.	Jan.
N. Y. K. (50)	96.6	96.5	u .3	96.5	96.8
Do, new (37½)	78.3	78.3	u .6	78.2	78.4
O. S. K. (50)	....	88.3	....	86.6	86.6
Do, new (37½)	68.4	68.8	....	67.9	68.4
Ishikawajima (50)	66.1	66.1	u .4	....	....
Ishikawajima (25)	34.6	35.0	u1.1	34.8	35.0
Uraga Dock (50)	95.4	95.4	u .8	....	94.3
Iwaki Col (50)	....	33.7	....	....	....
Steel Tube (50)	57.9	57.8	....	58.1	58.6

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.35	105.35	105.35	105.35
Second 5s	105.30	105.30	105.25	105.25
First 4s	102.55	102.55	102.55	102.55

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	108.5	108.9	108.2	108.9
N. Y. K., old	95.8	96.3	95.4	95.4
N. Y. K., new	77.5	78.0	77.5	77.6
Kanegafuchi Spin	143.3	143.6	143.3	143.6
Kanegafuchi, new	79.9	80.5	79.7	79.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	82.5	82.5	82.1	82.1
Osaka Stock, new	58.0	58.8	57.9	57.9
S. M. Railway	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	76.1	76.1	76.0	76.0
Tokyo Light	....	50.7	50.6	50.7
Hitachi Works	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7
Japan Steel Tube	57.7	57.9	57.7	57.9
Japan Oil	62.3	....	....	....
Japan Mining	....	....	....	51.8
Manchuria Ind	52.4	52.5	52.4	52.5

FAPI REMAINS STATIONARY

Another 32-Point Rise Registered by Army Scrips

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 1.—The fapi value in terms of American currency remained unchanged on the local foreign exchange market here this morning. T.T. selling rate on New York was quoted at $5 9/32.

Another 32-point rise was seen in the value of Japanese Army scrips. The noon selling rate was ¥28 1/4 against 100 Chungking dollars.

Extreme quietness prevailed on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Monday morning. Bankers set their rates on London at 1s 2d, selling, and at 1s 2½d, buying. The selling rate on New York was $23 7/16 and the buying rate $23 15/32.

Hongkong Foreign Exchange
(Market Opening Rates)
Value of Hongkong Dollar

In terms of	Dec. 1	Nov. 29
U.S. cents	24 5/16	24 5/16
British shillings	1s 2 ⅞	1s 2 ⅞
Chungking dollars	465	465
Japanese yen	102 ¼	102 ¼

Shanghai Foreign Exchange
(Opening Market Selling Rates)

In terms of:	Cash	Jan.
Yesterday's Morning Opening		
British pence	d 3 5/32	3 5/32
U.S. cents	$ 5 9/32	5 9/32
Yesterday's Morning Closing		
British pence	d 3 5/32	3 5/32
U.S. cents	$ 5 9/32	5 9/32

Bill Clearings

December 1
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	351,856	286,337
Balance	63,410	35,484

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 1
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,902,871
Deposits	672,914
Loans	682,990

Half of Tokyo's Demand for Vegetables Likely to Be Met With Own Yields by 1946

Five years from now, half of the demand for vegetables by the 7,000,000 people of Tokyo will be met with vegetables raised in Tokyo Prefecture, according to the five-year vegetable self-supply plan recently mapped out by the officials of the agriculture and forestry section of the Tokyo Prefectural Office, the Nichi Nichi reports.

The officials estimate the annual production of vegetables in Tokyo Prefecture to be roughly 66,000,000 kan, while vegetable markets in the city receive some 220,000,000 kan of vegetables from other prefectures a year.

A bill regarding the five-year vegetable self-supply project which calls for an appropriation of ¥275,000 is now being examined in the session of the Prefectural Assembly, according to these officials.

In order to increase the production of vegetables, mulberry farms will be reduced, the cultivation of expensive and luxurious vegetables and fruits such as melons and artichokes restricted, and the cultivation of fruits between the rows of grain stalks encouraged. They say that half of the demand for vegetables in the caital five years hence, when the population is expected to be something like 8,380,000, will be met with vegetables produced in Tokyo Prefecture.

The Tokyo Prefectural Office will grant bounties at the rate of ¥3 per 0.245 acres to the farmers who will cultivate vegetables between the rows of mulberry trees, and ¥20 per 0.245 acres to those who will give up the cultivation of non-urgent crops.

Besides these, a total of ¥47,000 in bounties will be granted to farmers in order to increase the production of vegetables in general in the prefecture.

MERGERS PROJECTED FOR SMALLER FIRMS

Ministry to Forego First Plan For Absorption by Big Concerns

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided not to adhere to the original plan for the absorption of the smaller iron manufacturers by the bigger ones but to encourage the amalgamation of small firms among themselves, says the Chugai.

The consolidation of the smaller manufacturers has been pending since a movement was launched last year to increase Japan's iron and steel products through the industrial rationalization and the more efficient operation of manufacturing facilities.

In conformity with the Commerce and Industry Ministry's new iron industrial structure, the Japan Iron Works and the Japan Steel Tubing Company, two largest iron manufacturers in Japan, have made efforts to purchase small iron plants which were handicapped by the materials distribution control. Commerce and Industry Ministry officials have recently found that the further absorption of the non-efficient works may exercise an unfavorable effect on these two largest companies.

Improvements Needed

Among manufacturers who are now suffering from business difficulties that are those who will be able to maintain their output at the former rate if some efficient measures are taken by the Government to improve the materials supply. The projected Industrial Equipment Corporation is expected to facilitate the amalgamation of these smaller industrialists.

Meanwhile the amalgamation in various industries made noticeable progress during October. The total corporate merger cases for the month numbered 39, which compares with 22 for the previous month, according to the statistics compiled by the Industrial Bank of Japan.

The main absorption cases for October are as follows: (1) the Tohoku Shinko Electric by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission, (2) the Toa Fiber Industry by the Dai-Nippon Spinning, (3) the Showa Woolen Spinning by the Japan Woolen Textiles, (4) the Tokyo Godo Transports and 56 other forwarding agencies by the Japan Transports, (5) the Teikoku Rayon No. 2 by the Teikoku Rayon, (6) the Toyoda Spinning and the Uchimi Spinning by the newly-established Chuo Spinning (7) the Japan Scrap Aluminum by the Teikoku Aluminum Control and (8) the Tenth Bank and the Yushin Bank by the Yamanashi Central Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
(Acceptance Rates)

		Dec. 1	Nov. 29
London	(per ¥1)	Unch.	1/2d
Capetown	(per ¥1)	„	1/2d
Sydney	(per ¥1)	„	1/5 ½d
Wellington	(per ¥1)	„	1/5 ⅜d
Paris	(per ¥1)	„	9.500
Switzerland	(per ¥1)	„	1.00 ¼
Berlin	(per ¥1)	„	0.58 ¼
Rome	(per ¥1)	„	4.42
Sweden	(per ¥100)	„	97 ½
New York	(per ¥100)	„	23 7/16
Canada	(per ¥100)	„	26 ¼
Rio de Janeiro	(per ¥1)	„	4.520
Buenos Aires	(per ¥100)	„	97 ½
Alexandria	(per ¥100)	„	5.68
Bombay	(per ¥100)	„	77 ¾
Batavia	(per ¥100)	„	43 ¾
Singapore	(per $100)	„	201 ½
Bangkok	(per 100 bat)	„	159 ¾
Manila	(per 100 peso)	„	212 ¾
Hongkong	(per $100)	„	107 ¾
Hanoi	(per plaster 100)	„	98 ⅛
China	(per C. ¥100)	„	100 ⅛
T.T. New York on London		„	403 ¾

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REICH PRICES SHOW DECLINE IN OCTOBER

Tightened State Control Seen As Reason—Other Statistics Issued

Strengthened State control over business profits caused a continuous decline in Germany's wholesale commodity prices in October, according to statistics compiled by the Bank of Japan. Manchoukuo, on the other hand, witnessed a further rise in prices.

The German index of wholesale commodity prices for the month of October stood at 120.3 (taking 1933 as 100), which shows a drop of 0.2 per cent against 120 for the previous month. The October price index was registered at 187.3 in Japan, 250.1 in Manchoukuo, 170.2 in Great Britain and 138.4 in the United States. A rise of 0.3 per cent, as compared with the figures for the previous month, was seen in Japan, 0.4 per cent in Manchoukuo and 0.1 per cent in Britain, while the American index remained unchanged.

Retail Index Up 0.2%

The Bank of Japan also published the Tokyo retail commodity prices index for November which was recorded at 263.6 (taking July, 1914, as 100), a rise of 0.2 per cent in comparison with the previous month and 1.1 per cent against the figure for the corresponding month of last year. This upward trend is chiefly attributed to the higher prices of tobacco. No change was seen in the quotations of provisions, fuels, electric charges, garments and personal effects.

As compared with the price level for the corresponding month of last year, a rise of 0.7 per cent is noticeable in fuels and electric charges, 2.8 per cent in garments and personal effects and 3.8 per cent in miscellaneous goods, while provisions prices moved downward by 1.1 per cent.

The following are the retail price indices of Tokyo since the beginning of this year up to November:

	Provisions	Fuels and electric charges	Garments and accessories	Others
Jan.	273	302	210	264
Feb.	273	302	210	265
Mar.	274	302	215	266
Apr.	275	304	218	269
May	275	304	220	271
June	274	304	221	270
July	273	304	221	270
Aug.	273	304	221	271
Sept.	271	304	222	271
Oct.	272	304	220	271
Nov.	272	304	220	273

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1941

Conditions in America

Our correspondent in the United States paid a summer visit to Canada, and while vacationing at Jasper Park in the Rockies sent some articles, the first of which, dated August 8, has just reached Tokyo. This confirms reports that mail from the Dominion was unduly delayed. Letters have been coming through from the United States in fair time, via Shanghai, and there wouldn't be any apparent reason why the Dominion, working closely with the United States as it does, could not have availed itself of shipping facilities. But the whole world is in a state of postal chaos, for instance the arrival in Tokyo over the week-end of British mail dated July.

There are some points in the correspondent's article which are useful as indicators of trends in America and of American policy. Some of the predictions have come true and others are about to be realized. The solution of the unemployment problem proved to be unduly optimistic. It is true that many men previously out of work found jobs in war-time industries, but hundreds of thousands of others, as it later turned out, were "disemployed" by the closing of small factories and business houses. The correspondent writes:

"America hoped that, in return for the possibility of obtaining these strategic materials, Japan would maintain the status quo in the South Pacific. This hope, in the opinion of American official circles, was frustrated by the Japanese move into Indo-China. Moreover, America wished to keep the sea-lanes to the Orient open as long as possible in order to build up reserves of raw materials from the Far East and India, including rubber, tin, jute, rice, antimony and bauxite.

"This second problem has not been altogether satisfactorily solved. America's reserves of rubber are estimated as adequate for eight months, the stocks of tin would last for about nine months, if all sources of supply were cut off and consumption should continue at a normal rate. Of course severe rationing of all these strategic materials, with priority for defense industries, will be enforced in case of necessity. But the American authorities evidently believed that the restrictive measures which have just been introduced will injure Japan's economy more than the possible repercussions on America.

"Up to the present time America has been strikingly unaffected by the restrictions in daily life which are taken for granted in the European and Asiatic belligerent countries. But now an era of inconveniences is apparently about to begin. The Government has monopolized stocks of raw silk for military needs, and this means that American women must go on short rations as regards silk stockings.

"Gasoline restrictions have begun with stoppage of the sale of the fuel between certain hours; but much more drastic measures are in prospect. It has been suggested that users of automobiles in the Eastern States, where the shortage is most pronounced, may find themselves limited to as little as five gallons a week after the autumn. Homes which are heated by oilburning furnaces will probably be colder this winter.

"As America possesses about sixty per cent of the world's oil reserves, the present difficulties with gasoline are a result not of a shortage of supply, but of a shortage of means of transportation, since large numbers of tankers have been turned over to Great Britain. It is proposed to build new pipelines to relieve this pressure on transportation facilities; but this will be a matter of many months, at the least.

"On the other hand, America is experiencing some of the familiar temporary benefits of a war economy. Unemployment has fallen to the lowest level since the last year before the Great Depression, 1929. It has practically disappeared in some of the more active munitions centers and throughout the country there is a shortage of skilled mechanics. Factory schools where such mechanics are trained are functioning 24 hours a day."

Reference to America's stocking up of raw materials from the Dutch East Indies emphasizes the protest of Japan that the resources of a distant region are being blocked off from that region's use, and made available for the United States which, at the same time, enunciates a world-policy of "free access to raw materials and, removal of trade restrictions." There is a cynical inconsistency between the high moral tone of the principles submitted by the United States to Great Britain, and the ignoring of those principles in American Pacific practice.

Public Education in Chicago

The Chicago schools will open shortly with approximately 15,000 fewer pupils than last year. It will be the smallest enrollment for the last 15 years. But the School Board's budget will be the highest since 1931. With 60 000 fewer pupils enrolled than in 1932, the board will spend $19,000,000 more than it did when school enrollment was at its peak nine years ago.

If this increased expenditure meant that the children of Chicago were getting more education or better education, Chicagoans might view the terrific increase in their tax burdens with equanimity. If Chicago children were receiving what their parents are paying for—the best secondary education available—the enormous school budget might be a source of pride and of civic strength.

But the taxpayers are not getting what they are paying for. Chicago, under its machine-dominated School Board, has been notorious for years for being near the bottom of the list of large American cities in the proportion of its budget spent for strictly educational purposes. It has consistently been at, or near, the top among the big cities in the proportion of its funds spent for service and maintenance of buildings, coal, supplies and materials. The purpose of the board under the Kelly regime has been to spend as little as possible on instruction and as much as possible in political patronage to crooked contractors, phony supply houses and political hangers-on. Its business methods—if they can be dignified by such a term—have become notorious. They consist of practices that, if indulged in by private business executives, would speedily result in chancery action by their stockholders if not in criminal prosecution.

The $19,000 000 additional expenditure should be disturbing to Chicagoans. The decrease of 60,000 in school enrollment should be even more disturbing. How much of that decrease is due to the scandalous conduct of our Chicago schools cannot be determined. There are few Chicagoans, however, who do not know at first hand of families who have deserted Chicago for the suburbs in order that their children might enjoy better educational advantages in schools operated as educational institutions rather than as adjuncts of a political spoils machine.—Chicago Daily News.

Building Over a Building

A building 14 stories high on stilts that are six stories high has been erected in Dallas, Tex. A six-story building existed on the site before the 14-story one was erected. The lower building was occupied and the tenants could not be disturbed. Also it was not designed to carry the weight of the additional eight stories.

The problem was solved by George A. Maner, chairman of the civil engineering department of Northwestern University, who planned the series of stilts. Each stilt consisted of a cage of four columns securely joined. Cantilever beams were laid across the tops of the stilts, and these furnished the foundation for the building over a building. The feat is described in "The Engineering News Record."—N. Y. Herald Tribune.

Publications Received

Studi di Cultura Italo-Giapponese, No. 3, November, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Japan-Italy Society, Tokyo. With illustrations, the magazine is devoted to the study of Italian culture.

Phoenix, No. III, August, 1941 (in English). Publishers, the English Language Society of the Yamaguchi College of Commerce, Yamaguchi. This is the College's periodical devoting to the study of English writing; contains a number of articles written by members of the college faculty and students.

A pamphlet containing commentaries on the Stock Price Control Ordinance and the Provisional Order for Corporate Stock Holdings Assessment and the stenographic record of a meeting held at the Nihonbashi Club on September 24, 1941 to discuss the above-mentioned subjects between the officials and businessmen concerned. Publishers, the Central Price Control Cooperative Council, Tokyo.

WILSON BACKED WINNER, ROOSEVELT PICKS LOSER

Europe Still Seen as Hotbed of Trouble for Americans

Berliner Boersen Zeitung

Three weeks and three days after the last victorious shell was fired by the Allies in the World War, President Wilson left for Europe aboard the George Washington. The harbor of New York was colorfully decorated with flags and banners, 21 guns boomed out a salute and airplanes droned overhead, when the George Washington slowly drew away from the pier.

It was a great and memorable day. Never before had a President of the United States paid an official visit to a foreign country. Thousands thronged the harbor of New York to bid the President "bon voyage" on his departure for Europe to realize the ideals, for which he had sacrificed the blood of 100 000 Yankees on the battlefields of France.

Aboard the George Washington the President was to be seen at regular intervals of the day strolling up and down the deck of the luxurious liner, From time to time he would dreamily gaze over the wide expanse of the ocean toward Europe. Was he not the champion of those who were fighting for democracy and the freedom of smaller nations? The Paris newspaper Illustration had written of him: "In this war Wilson was the man whom our leaders looked up to—we watched him like we watched the clock. What does Wilson say to this? What does he think of that? What will he do? These were questions which arose daily."

Wilson in Paris

Three months later President Wilson sat in the gloomy study of a house in Paris assigned to him by the French authorities. He sat there like a prisoner, constantly watched over. Looking out of the window he saw a small fenced garden, in which a sentry patrolled day and night. On his desk he placed a small steel cash-box into which he stuffed all documents, recommendations, letters and other papers which came into his possession, to be taken back to the White House. "I just crammed them into my trunks, having neither time nor the physical strength to sort them out and file them away," he declared later.

He was no longer the divine saviour of those Powers which alleged to be fighting for democracy and the freedom of smaller nations. He was no longer the champion of world peace, the herald of a new and better era. All illusions accompanying America's entry into the World War were gone with the bitter winds of a European winter.

On April 3, 1919, President Wilson broke down physically. Four days later, the moment he was able to stand on his feet again, he left the peace conference and returned to America.

Wilson returned to Versailles once again, it is true, but he did go to bow to the will of Britain and France. Forgotten were all thoughts of democracy and freedom of nations, for all such professed feelings had given way to hatred and brutality.

The Allies had shown their true face. Within the space of a few weeks public opinion in the United States changed. It had taken the British years of propaganda to get the American public to show interest enough in European affairs to allow themselves to be embroiled in a World War. What had taken years of cunning and deceit to achieve was undone within a few weeks. Europe was only referred to as a "hotbed of trouble." For 20 years Americans did nothing else but cry about the wasted billions spent on that "hotbed of trouble." Wilson who had led the nation into this losing business transaction was denounced, and when he finally died of his "Versailles ailment," he had almost passed into the realm of oblivion.

Second Wilson

And today, the democratic world, or what little has remained of it, is confronted with a second Wilson in the person of Franklin D. Roosevelt. History repeats itself, the old game is played anew. Roosevelt has pledged all-out aid to Britain in order to rid the world of barbarity. The Times (London) needs only substitute the name of Roosevelt and the words once written by the Paris paper Illustration becomes appropriate and timely: "Roosevelt is the man whom our leaders look up to. We watch him like we watch the clock. What does Roosevelt say to this? What does he think of that? These are questions which daily arise."

President Wilson backed a winner. American participation in the World War was crowned with victory. But what was the ultimate reaction of the American public? Disappointment and disgust! Europe was denounced as a "hotbed of trouble." Europe has remained a hotbed of trouble so far as the American people are concerned. What they will say of President Roosevelt when they discover that he has backed a loser and has wasted billions may be left to imagination.

Mars Is Passing By

Mars is nearer to the earth than it has been for a dozen years, shining brighter than Jupiter, glowing with a fierce red glare. Difficult though it is to imagine anything malignant about a star, it seems that Mars may be gloating slightly as it passes by the earth, its beams here probing into battlefields, there tracing the smoke of factories which produce no beneficent goods for man, only devilish contrivances of death. The last time Mars came so close—indeed even closer—was in 1939. Mars glowed brightly then, confident, perhaps, that there would be more stirring on earth next time he came close enough to see.

This time just as Mars in its ascendancy was strutting closest it seemed that the red glow flashed up suddenly. It was as though Mars, startled, craned his figurative neck to see what this could be. But Mars is passing by. A glow so fanned by windy force dies down and is less brilliant than before. Go rapidly, Mars! Let the red fade quickly! That windy force is like a cyclone swirling 'round a hollow. It, too, will pass—is passing.—N.Y. Herald Tribune.

EFFORTS MADE TO STABILIZE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF EUROPE

Germany Endeavoring Not Only to Restore But Promote Closer Inter-European State Relations

By HELMUTH WOHLTHAT

Part I

XXth Century

In the midst of this war, efforts are being made to prepare the economic future of Europe, as it is to be shaped in peace-time in cooperation with all of Europe and for the benefit of all nations. The economic relations of the European states have naturally always been so close that by far the greater part of their commerce and exchange was carried on within Europe. It is intended in future not just to restore these relations, but to promote and guide the economic cooperation of all European states in such a way as to increase their trade to the greatest possible extent and to raise the standard of living all over Europe.

It will no doubt be impossible, when the present war is ended, to establish suddenly a general sphere of free trade in a Europe split up for centuries by tariff barriers. This would cause too great a revolution in European agriculture and industry; the problem will rather be to abolish excessively high customs barriers and to reduce some of the duties and other impediments to trade.

The national states will probably continue to exist for a long time as economic units, and with them the various national currencies and budgets. Hence the creation of a uniform European currency is not very likely; the Reichsmark, however, as a medium of exchange will rise in importance and will occupy the first place among European currencies.

Stabilization for Exchange Rates

As soon as the condition of the various national economies and their debts to each other can be surveyed after the war, an attempt must be made to stabilize the rates of exchange in such a way as to effect a natural balance between the prices of the countries concerned and the purchasing power of their currencies.

It is not to be expected that the currencies will be based on a gold standard, which would lead to an automatic balance of payments in a gold currency system. The gold stocks of the world have been concentrated during the last few years in the United States, and it remains to be seen to what extent claims of European countries against the United States will be paid in gold after the war.

At any rate, a great number of states in the near future will have no large gold reserves at their disposal, but will be forced to support their currencies by balancing payments through the various methods of exchange control, and to bring about the balancing of the domestic fiscal budget. To this must be added that all states will have to solve the problem of price levels in their countries, which in industrial countries will have repercussions on the wage standard and hence on the social structure.

Most Important Source

If it has been said that currencies will in future be based not on gold but on labor, this does not imply a policy concerned only with maintaining a stable wages system. Rather, human labor is regarded as the most important source for the production of values and as the basis of an ordered national economy. The stability of the currencies could be maintained in such a financial system by the careful supervision of the balances of payment. As the balance of payment of every national economy in relation to other states must in the long run be equalized, the supervision of the balance of payments is a means for creating a basis for a stable domestic economic development.

The supervision of the balance of payments will in future have to be extended, not only over trade and the long-term movements of capital, but above all over the short-term movements of capital. For the sudden demands and movements of the latter were, during the last few decades, the starting-point for the disturbances in the sphere of currencies and caused, in connection with the unsettled interstate indebtedness, the breakdown of the credit markets of the world.

The European states will endeavor to solve the social problem by the fullest possible employment of all able-bodied workers. This goal can probably be attained only through systematic directing of public workers by the states in European projects common to all, for instance in the fields of communications and power development.

It is quite conceivable that, after the restoration of peace, full employment of all workers will be maintained in a planned economy, not only in Germany but in all of Europe, even if armament programs and war-production no longer play the same role as they do now.

State Control Needed

During the last few years the necessity arose in many countries for a state control of their economic system. This control had to be subjected to tedious and costly experiments. In the disturbances caused by these experiments it was seldom possible to conclude long-term agreements for interstate commerce.

We hope that in future this will again be possible in order that private capital and enterprise, relying on peace and a safe political future, will again find a field for fruitful activity beyond the borders of its own country. Considerable alleviations are also conceivable in the methods used at present to control and direct foreign trade and interstate commerce when the basis of a lasting peace has been secured and the nations have been convinced that such a peace will endure.

If the destruction of capital invested in Europe can be kept within limits until a condition of peace has been established and if the domestic and foreign debts of the states do not take on excessive proportions as a result of the war there is no doubt that Europe would be capable of great economic development.

Social, Economic Problems

In view of the large population figures and the high standard of living of many European nations, the social and economic problems should be solved in a manner which upholds the principles of private property and initiative; for only in this way is it possible to overcome the greatest danger to modern mass-populations: the creation of an economy managed exclusively by the state under Marxist-Socialist or Communist auspices.

The present opponents of Germany should not forget that during the last 25 years many European countries have become acquainted with the dangers of a revolutionary social upheaval for the most part when the unemployed masses came under Communist leadership. Germany, more than any other country, cannot forget the years up to 1932, when the number of unemployed steadily rose and Communism seized the masses.

There have been many symptoms during the last few years in Europe which were not properly understood on the Anglo-American side. The economic development of Europe, for example, has reached the highest degree of industrialization in Germany, northwestern Europe, and those territories adjoining Germany in which either the German population predominates or which German influence has for centuries been especially strong. Austria, Sudetenland, Upper Silesia, and Alsace-Lorraine, for example, have not, as is often maintained, been returned to German sovereignty because they are territories with a highly developed industry, but because their population is of German origin.

Agriculture and Industry

Germany, although primarily a great industrial power, has itself always insisted on the maintenance and development of its agriculture. In its domestic economy there has always been a struggle for the balance of interests between agriculture and industry.

But Germany owns the richest coal deposits in Europe and so has developed the greatest heavy industry. Moreover, a large section of European industry beyond the German borders has for decades been dependent on German coal supplies, and for technical reasons has always sought close cooperation with German industry.

The existence of coal for that matter together with other raw materials is also characteristic of the development and location of heavy industries in Great Britain and America. Far from obstructing the development of industry in other European countries, German capital has at various times—mainly before 1914 and also, as soon as this was possible, after 1918—been the leading participator in the foundation of industries in many European countries.

The commanding position of Germany as an industrial power is not of recent date. It has existed in Europe for more than 50 years. European industry is distributed over many countries, and Germany has, especially in the last few years, furthered the industrial development mainly of the agricultural states of the southeast by supplying machinery.

Indispensable Forces

It is characteristic of Europe that the center of gravity of modern industry developed in Germany. The reasons for this are to be found in natural resources, and the aptitude of the German population to develop those forces in capital labor and science which are indispensable to a highly developed modern industry.

It would be not only unnatural but senseless to develop heavy or chemical industries in those parts of Europe with a suitable soil for their agricultural production. For industrial raw materials would have to be brought in from distant countries, and the working-class, by nature agricultural, would have to be educated to industrial labor.

It is necessary to have a certain industrialization in the European agricultural states; the question is to find the degree of industrialization best suited to a common European plan. The industrialization is to effect an increase in purchasing power and the standard of living. Germany knows that its foreign trade has always been greatest with industrial countries of a high purchasing power.

Dominions' Struggle

The problem of the industrial and agricultural development of Europe will perhaps be better understood from the Anglo-Saxon side if the British remember their own conditions. In the British Isles the industrial development has almost completely ousted agriculture, while, on the other hand, agricultural production has been developed under very favorable climatic conditions on the good soil of the Dominions, which again are supplied with consumer goods and means of production by British industry. For decades the Dominions have been struggling for a chance to develop industry. Such industries should, however, only be developed in those parts overseas where raw materials and market conditions justify the investment of capital.

It is not only in Europe that the amount expressed in international purchasing value, produced per head, is higher in industrial production than in agriculture. We can find this phenomenon all over the world, in America perhaps to an even greater degree than in Europe. In American domestic economy the struggle between agricultural and industrial interests is almost greater than in Germany and Europe. In Germany, however the entire economic structure is far more characterized by its highly developed modern industry than in America.

(To Be Concluded)

FOSSIL OIL, BRINE YIELD METALS AND TEXTILES

U.S. Chemists Meeting Learned Discoveries for Industries

By JOHN J. O'NELL

N.Y. Herald Tribune

A new plastic which to a large extent is replacing scarce domestic metals and imported materials is being made from two fossil liquid minerals, petroleum and brine. In its primary form it is a clear, colorless liquid, but it can be changed chemically by heat into a solid in a variety of forms, substituting for such widely differing materials as textile fibers and metals.

This plastic is one of the new developments of chemistry through which many materials essential to defense industry are being produced from domestic raw substances. At a recent convention of the American Chemical Society at Atlantic City the results of additional research to meet the emergency problems of industry generally and of defense were reported.

One full-day session will be devoted to study of the molecular structure of substances known as long-chain or high-polymer plastics, of which the new petroleum-brine material is one. The plastics of this class are particularly interesting to the chemists since they have discovered that their properties depend on the way in which the long-chain molecules are arranged within the solid materials. With this discovery and ability now to control the internal arrangement of the substances, they can produce materials having any desired properties within reason.

Sodium Chloride Obtained

The new plastic, known as Saran, has been developed in the laboratories of the Dow Chemical Company, which for years has been mining the fossil ocean-water brines trapped millions of years ago under the sands of Michigan. From these brines is obtained sodium chloride, which yields the pungent gas chlorine which is a constituent of the plastic. The remainder is made up of carbon and hydrogen atoms built up from simple substances obtained from petroleum. The resulting plastic material, known to chemists as vinylidene chloride, is extremely tough and chemically inert.

In ribbon form Saran is used instead of rattan for colorful, long-wearing seats in buses and subway cars. Fibers from .007 to .1 inch in diameter have been adapted to standard textile practices for weaving, knitting and other treatments. Saran can be used to replace such imported natural products as hemp, reed, horsehair and linen. Like many other plastics it possesses sufficient strength to replace many metals in manufactured articles and is particularly valuable where resistance to chemical action is important.

The high-polymer plastics which include Saran vary in physical form from clear, hard, transparent glasses like polystyrene to soft, elastic, film-forming materials and rubberlike products that can be vulcanized.

Polystyrene, developed by the Monsanto Chemical Company, despite its glasslike appearance, is made from coal and oil.

Polybutene, a colorless, rubbery but unvulcanizable plastic, will be described to the chemists by scientists from the Standard Oil Company, who produced it from by-product gases released in oil cracking. It replaces crepe rubber in coatings and adhesives, thus aiding to some extent American self-sufficiency.

Other Interesting Properties

A plastic which is replacing light metals in furniture and wall trim and other architectural uses is tenite, a cellulose acetate material made by the Tennessee Eastman Corporation. It can be extruded like toothpaste from a tube in a variety of cross-sections and dries to a hard, wear-resisting substance.

Report of researches in the cellulose plastics, by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, will reveal other interesting properties of these materials. Among these is the ability to take a "temper" and annealing, like steel. The molecules in the plastics can be arranged in such orderly fashion that the substance is a crystal, or they can be in complete disorder. It appears that when the molecules have the maximum disorder the material tends to be soft and flexible, and when they are most ordered, or crystallized, is hardest and strongest, but sometimes brittle. These extremes are illustrated by gum rubber, in which the molecules are in disorder, while in ice or sugar, which are brittle, the molecules are almost perfectly ordered. Compromise between these extremes gives desired conditions of strength and toughness.

Investigations into the electrical properties of the molecules in plastics have been made at the General Electric Company laboratories. The scientists there discovered that under some conditions portions of the individual molecules in the solid plastic substances are in a liquid state. They will report at the convention that they penetrated the plastics with alternating current fields, causing certain portions of the molecules to vibrate in unison while other portions remained immovable.

This particular form of motion is made possible by flexibility of the bonds which join groups of atoms to the remainder of the molecule. The frictional resistance which would have to be overcome to move the whole molecule is almost impossibly enormous. Segments of various lengths can move, however. The resistance to motion decreases rapidly as the temperature increases; that is, the hotter the material, the greater the electrical response.

Key Temperature Found

An interesting property was found at low temperatures. The electrical response became steadily less with decreasing temperature and at a definite temperature the characteristic of the substance changed completely in all details. This temperature is one at which the material changes from elasticity to brittleness, and from the electrician's point of view appears much like a change from an internally fluid structure to a solid, glasslike structure.

The modern plastics weigh half as

(Continued on Page 4)

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

Commander Giuseppe Prelli, ex-Naval Attache at the Italian Embassy, Tokyo, with his wife and daughter will leave Japan for Italy today, sailing by the N.Y.K. liner, Tatuta Maru.

The French Director of the Maison Franco-Japanese and Mrs. Jouon des Longrais entertained on Sunday evening at a farewell party for Professor Kotaro Tanaka who is soon leaving for French Indo-China as cultural exchange professor. Among the guests were: French Ambassador and Mrs. Charles Arsene-Henry, French Military Attache and Mrs. Thiebaut, Mr. and Mrs. Gallois, Baron Hozumi, Mr. Sugiyama, Mr. Oda, Mr. Tanakadate and others.

Professor Willy Frey will give a violin recital this evening at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan Hall. Mr. Motonari Iguchi will accompany at the piano. The program will consist of Reger's Sonata Op. 42; Mozart's Violin Concerto No. 7; and Schubert's Fantasie in addition to numbers by Smetana, Wieniawski, Beethoven and Bazzini.

The Australian-Japan Society and the Japan-Canada Society will hold a joint meeting on Wednesday at the Kyogyo Club, Marunouchi, for the purpose of electing new presidents for each of the societies to fill the vacancies left by the death of Viscount Yoshiro Sakatani who was concurrently president of both societies.

Mrs. Russell Durgin, whose husband has been with the Tokyo Y.M.C.A. since 1919, is sailing for her home in the United States today by the N.Y.K. liner, Tatuta Maru. Mrs. Durgin who has been president of the Tokyo Women's Club since the election of new officers last spring will be greatly missed by her many friends. The Club regretfully said farewell to Mrs. Durgin on Monday afternoon. Mrs Adolf Gerdts, who has been serving as vice-president with Mrs. Durgin, will take over the presidency of the Club.

Mrs. W. D. Cunningham of the Yotsuya Mission and a resident of Tokyo since 1901, is sailing for the United States today by the N.Y.K. liner, Tatuta Maru.

The Rev. H. G. Bovenkirk, of the Presbyterian Mission residing in Osaka, will leave Japan today for the United States by the N.Y.K. liner, Tatuta Maru.

The Rev. John Smith, of the Presbyterian Mission, Tokyo, and pastor of the Tokyo Union Church, is sailing for the United States today by the N.Y.K. liner, Tatuta Maru.

Mr. H. F. Feaver, second secretary at the Canadian Legation, Tokyo, is leaving Japan today by the N. Y. K. liner, Tatuta Maru.

The program of the Tokyo Women's Club on Monday afternoon was arranged by the civics committee of which Mrs. Y. Ohgimi is the chairman. The speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. Teruko Tanaka, a graduate of Wellsley College, Massachusetts, and post-graduate of the University of Chicago, who spoke on "Science in Old Japan." Mrs. Tanaka is now connected with the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Tokyo. Mrs. Tanaka says there is no scientific progress in Japan, there is only imitation or importation of science of the West. "But," she says, "Back in the Yedo period, under the Tokugawa Shogunate, at the time when artists were engaged in making famous Japanese prints, there were scholars in mathamatics, biology, medicine, and in many other branches of science with whom every Japanese school child is familiar." She then traced up the progress of learning and experiments carried on in the years of Japan's early history.

The next meeting of the Club will be held next Monday afternoon and the program will be under the direction of the Art Department.

An illustrated lecture entitled "Everyday Life in an Ainu Hut" will be given by Professor Fosco Maraini of the Kyoto Imperial University on Saturday, December 13, at 7 p.m. at the Tor Hotel, Kobe, under the auspicies of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (Society for International Cultural Relations). Professor Maraini had spent some time among the Ainu in the Hokkaido and has been making a special research on the life of the Ainu race, the aborigines of Japan. He brought from the Hokkaido a large collection of Ainu things from household utensils to several kinds of native robes. These will be shown and explained. Foreign residents and their friends are invited to attend the lecture.

Mr. Noel Nouet, member de la Societe des Gens de Lettres de France, Charge de cours a l'Ecole des langages etrangeres de Tokyo, will speak on "Le Voyage d'Alain Gerbault dans les Iles du Pacifique" today at the Maison Franco-Japonaise, Surugadai, at 5 p.m.

The fourth general meeting of the Japan-Italian Society will be held on Saturday, December 13, at the Peers' Club, Kasumigaseki. Lunch will be served at 12:20 noon and at 1:10 p.m. Dr. Shinobu Ohrui, professor at the Tohoku Imperial University will give a lecture on "The History of Italy and the Self Realization of the People." The Japan-Italian Society was organized for the purpose of bringing about a closer relationship between the two nations through cultural intercourse.

The exhibition of photographs entitled "Seeing Japan through German Magazines and Newspapers" taken by Mr. Werner Cohnitz which was held last week at the Ginza Mitsukoshi department store will open today at the Shinjuku Mitsukoshi department store and will continue through Sunday.

The chief of the Air Defense Bureau in the Home Ministry, Nagatoshi Fujioka, will speak for the regular Government Broadcasting Hour over the national radio program, 7:20 p.m. today, on "The Reinforcement of the Air Defense Law."

Teiichi Nakayama will sing the title role in the concert form performances of Mozart's opera, "Le Nozze di Figaro", instead of Tamaki Tokuyama, it has been announced by the New Symphony Orchestra. The performances will be given under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock for the fourth and last program of the orchestra's Mozart Cycle commemorating the composer's 150th death anniversary, at the Hibiya Public Hall, 7:15 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, December 3 and 4.

The Tokyo Piano Trio, composed of Masayasu Suzuki, piano; Hisatada Ono, violin, and Mitsuyo Uchida, cello, will broadcast over the city program of station JOAK, 6:25 p.m. today. They will play Trio in G minor, Opus 59 No. 2, in three movements (Allegro—Allegro con moto—Allegro con fuoco), by Behrens.

Jiro Baba, who is known to young students of Tokyo secondary schools as the commentator for the series of Young People Symphony Appreciation Concerts, will make explanatory comments on recordings of chamber music works by Haydn, for a broadcast for middle school students, over the city

(Continued on Page 4)

RADIO PROGRAM

Regular Program (Weekdays)
JOAK National Program

Morning music (records): 6, 6:30, 9:45 a.m.
Radio Exercise: 7:50 a.m.
Time: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, 10 p.m.
Weather: 6:29, 7, 7:40, 8:30 a.m.; 12 2:30, 6:55, 9:30 p.m.
Market report: 9:30, 11:40 a.m.; 1:45 4:40 p.m.
News: 6:20, 7:41 a.m.; 12:30, 3:30, 7, 9:30 p.m.
News for Little Nation: 6:20 p.m.
Morning Message: 6:20 a.m.
Juvenile hour: 10 a.m.
Talk on Housekeeping: 10:20 a.m.
Music and Radio Exercise for Workers 2:55 p.m.
Commerce and Industry hour: 3:50 p.m.
National school hour: 4 p.m.
Tokyo Districts hour: 6:25 p.m.
Farmers' hour: 7:40 p.m.
Program for the beginning of work Talk or music: 7:01 a.m.
Government's hour: 7:20 p.m.
National Song: 11 a.m.; 4 p.m.

JOAK Urban Program

Broadcast for workers: 11:50 a.m. (Radio Exercise); 12:05 p.m. (Music).
Profession Guidance News: 8:40 a.m.
Other weekday items same as in the national program.

JOBK

Weather: 6:29, 7, 7:45, 8:30 a.m.; 12 2:30, 6:55, 10 p.m.
Market (Prices at Osaka, Kyoto and Tokushima): 9:10 a.m.
Home Life hour: 1 p.m.
Special program for the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe District, 5:30 p.m.
Other weekday items, same as in the national program.

Tuesday

— Morning —
6:30 Music records.
6:40 Serial lecture on world history: "The Situation After the First World War" by Tokuzo Matoba.
7:50 Japanese old style poem recital
10:30 Orchestra "Song Without Words" selections (Mendelssohn), "Italian Folksongs," and violin solo records.
— Afternoon —
12:05 Samisen, koto and shakuhachi concert.
1:00 Piano solo by Kyo Ishi.
— Evening —
6:00 Little nation's hour: "Drama "December Science."
6:30 Talk on "Whereabouts of Salvaged Metal."
7:40 Talk on "Agriculture Technique" by Kunio Miura, vice-minister of Agriculture and Forestry.
8:10 Radio drama.
9:05 Japan Broadcasting Chorus.

(Urban Program)
— Morning —
7:50 "Piano Concerto No. 1 in E minor" (Chopin) and Opera "Faust, Dance Music" (Grounod), by records.
— Afternoon —
12:05 Chamber music by New Grand Quartet.
5:00 Children's songs and Nagoya Mandolin Band.
5:30 Middle school student's hour: Music records and explanation on "String Quartet" (Haydn) by Jiro Baba.
— Evening —
6:25 Tokyo Piano Trio Chamber Music, "Trio in G minor (Behrence) in three movements.
7:40 Young men's school hour: Talk on "Words to young men who are waiting for enlistment" by Colonel Naozumi Sakatsu.
8:10 Famous music composition appreciation series through records: Music drama "Valkyries (Walkure)" (Wagner).
8:50 Narration "On Traveling Days" by Announcer Kawazoe.
9:10 Mito School Scholar biographies: "Fujita-Toko," by Dr. Yasubumi Fukatsukuri.
9:30 News and weather.

Wednesday

— Morning —
7:50 Japanese old style poem recital.
11:00 National school third year class hour: Talk on "The Inventor of Telescope," by Riichi Yasuda.
— Afternoon —
12:05 Narration "The Commissary Line."
1:00 Dialogue on "Good Ways to Use Electricity," by Takezayemon Shindo.
— Evening —
6:00 Little nation's hour: Talk on "Water and Temperature," by Setsuo Emi.
7:30 Japanese old style poem recital.
7:40 Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra: "Funeral March" (K. Katayama).
8:10 Samurai story telling by Teijo Ichiryusai.
9:00 Talk on recent events.

(Urban Program)
— Morning —
6:30 Basic English Course by Eishiro Hori.
11:05 Radio Exercise for Workers.
— Afternoon —
12:05 Narration.
5:00 Story telling.
5:30 Middle school students' hour: Talk on "The Carriers of National Defense Science," by Colonel Hisashi Ito.
— Evening —
7:40 Talk on "Recent Developments in Synthetic Chemical Industry" by Dr. Tadaei Shono.
9:00 Basic German course by Ken Takahashi.
9:30 News and weather.

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

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THE TIMES TODAY

CHUNGKING TRUTHS Revealed by Journalist

Arrow at Armored Tank

Russians Are Illegal

High Costs, High Wages

Vincent Sheean is an Irish-American journalist and novelist who made a name for himself by being outspoken. Early in his writing career he decided that diplomacy and truth didn't mix and he chose the writing business. Apparently his idea was to present the unpleasant facts, as well as the cheerful ones, and then let the world draw its own conclusions. This treatment is most embarrassing to governments and to peoples who have anything to hide.

Recently Sheean visited Chungking. After an investigation of conditions there he has written a story. In justice to Mr. Sheean it may be said that he didn't do more than show that human nature is at work in the southwestern capital. What he reported in effect at Chungking may be applied also to other parts of the world. But it is highly educational for the American people to realize, through Mr. Sheean, that whatever good they see in the Chungking idea has to be offset by the hard reality of weakness and vulnerability.

First he tells America that democracy has been frozen by military dictatorship. He doesn't say how a military front could be achieved along with division in politics. There are, he says, some people in high places who have pro-Japanese sentiments. The Chinese always had one foot in the adversary's camp, and in the present case it may be assumed that others besides Chiang Kai-shek are in favor of an understanding with the neighbor. Division between the Kuomintang and the Communist elements prevents realization of a united front, he says. This has been known for some time. Mr. Sheean underlines the truth, but he doesn't go so far as to say that it means complete paralysis. The pro-German group doesn't place much trust in the help of democracies, it being an opposition group in the republican system of government in China. Without fear or favor the journalist tells the American people that there are human weaknesses at Chungking and that they must realize this when they are assisting Chiang Kai-sek.

* * *

Whenever a picture is seen of a soldier "fearlessly" throwing a hand grenade at a tank, people are reminded of an archer launching an arrow at a knight in armor. The effect would be about the same.

* * *

The activities of Russians behind the German lines at Rostov, which have caused the withdrawal of Nazi troops, are wholly uncivilized and indecent. The Soviet people do not seem to understand that civilians must not cause trouble and impede the work of the armed forces. That is illegal.

* * *

The loyalty of the people in meeting high living costs with a smile, and of saving their surplus for the Government and the nation will be the better appreciated when employers boost their salaries. The wage earner would enjoy sharing the joys of sacrifice.

* * *

Unpleasant truths are to be driven home to the United States by Japan in Washington. Why is truth always so unpleasant? What about a little pleasant truth by way of a change? America has been using too much unpleasantness in its Pacific truths.

* * *

The newspaper controversy in China over the attack on such religious observances as praying for the dead, initiated by Arthur de Sowerby the well known naturalist, still waxes strong, and the scientist seems to be badly beaten, almost encircled, on all fronts. One writer quotes Prof. Hooton, in "Apes, Men and Morons" on the question of science know-alls:

> I am convinced that science pursues a foolish and possibly fatal policy when it tries to keep up its bluff of omniscience in matters of which it is still woefully ignorant. Sooner or later the intelligent public is going to call that bluff as it has already done in the case of other defeated specialists.

* * *

Yomiuri reports that 500,000 Soviet Russian troops have been moved from the Siberian to the European front. How many people realize what such a transportation problem would mean? One train one battalion of 1,000 soldiers would be about right. Divide 500,000 by 1,000 and the result is 500 trains. It is easier to shift a battalion on paper than on wheels.

* * *

Much has been made of the fact that Stalin said prayers, in public, for the United States. Apparently even the toughest of mortals can't get away from the enjoyment of an Ave Marie. Or was it a Pater Nostre?

* * *

Confirmation: "We all know now that the Chungking reports of the successful defense of Changsha, and of the infliction of crushing defeats on the Japanese columns that attacked the Hunan capital, were mendacious."—H.G.W. Woodhead's paper, "Oriental Affairs."

NAZIS PUSHING DETERMINEDLY AS MOSCOW LOOMING IN SIGHT; RED TROOPS RECLAIM ROSTOV

Reich Forces Smashing Way Despite Bitter Struggle

SOVIET THRUSTS REPELLED

Germans Said Completely Ousted From Rostov—Claimed Retreating From Tula

Domei

BERLIN, December 1.—German infantry and tank forces smashing forward in the Moscow sector have advanced further toward the Soviet capital, the High Command announced today.

In the Rostov sector, Soviet troops continued counter-attacks yesterday, suffering the most severe casualties by recklessly throwing men and materials into battle, the communique said.

On the Leningrad front, Soviet forces were said to have continued attempts to break through the German lines. During a strong attack launched across the ice of the Neva River, Soviet forces, in addition to suffering heavy casualties, were said to have lost many men who were taken prisoner, as well as 30 tanks, including six super-tanks.

The Luftwaffe yesterday raided Moscow and Leningrad, while in the central and northern sectors of the eastern front, other German aircraft formations effectively bombed Soviet supply and communication lines, as well as munitions dumps to the east of Wolchow, the communique said.

Referring to the battle against Britain, the communique said the Luftwaffe, in daylight raids yesterday on the Scottish east coast, bombed and machine-gunned British airports, scoring direct hits on hangars and barracks and destroying several grounded planes. Other German night bombers were said to have attacked harbor facilities in southwest England.

British bombers were admitted to have raided the German coastal area last night, causing a number of civilian casualties in Hamburg and Emden. German anti-aircraft artillery was claimed to have shot down 15 British bombers.

Red Capital Sighted

Domei

NEW YORK, December 1.—A German spokesman has claimed German advance units can "see Moscow with the aid of field glasses," it was reported here from Berlin today.

The spokesman did not reveal, however, which German positions are closest to Moscow, the report said.

Simultaneously, the spokesman was said to have admitted that "hordes of Soviet forces are blocking the Rostov road leading to the rich Caucasus region."

Nazis Said Driven Out

Domei

LONDON, December 1.—Soviet forces, under the command of Marshal Semon Timochenko, have completely driven the Germans out of the town of Rostov, guarding the northern entrance to the Caucasus, according to reports reaching here from the Soviet Union today.

The reports said Red Army troops are in hot pursuit of the Germans along the road leading to Taganrog and Mariupol.

Twenty-two German warplanes were reported to have been destroyed yesterday by Soviet aircraft during the raid on Moscow, in addition to 23 German planes, 53 tanks and 600 lor-

(Continued on Page 2)

Britain to Declare War Upon Finland, Rumania, Hungary

Domei

LONDON, December 1.—Britain has decided to declare war against Finland, Rumania and Hungary, well-informed quarters here asserted today. The announcement of declaration of war, these quarters declared, probably would be made before the end of the week. The only way in which Finland can prevent Britain's declaration of war is by acceding to British demands that Finland cease fighting beyond borders which existed between the Soviet Union and Finland before 1939, it was said. It was understood that Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, informed Major Anthony R. Eden, Foreign Secretary, last week that the Soviet Union was awaiting a British reply to a Soviet request made last September that Britain declare war against the three countries.

STRUGGLE STILL ON IN MARMARICA AREA

Heavy Artillery Duel Waged at Tobruk and Sollum—Tank Attack Repulsed

AIR UNITS BLAST DEPOTS

Violent Fighting Still in Progress With Germans Showing No Sign of Weakening

Domei

ROME, December 1.—Local skirmishes took place yesterday between Axis and British forces at Marmarica, Libya, the High Command announced today.

Intense artillery activity was said to have taken place at Tobruk and Sollum, on the Libyan front.

The Trento Division, the communique said, repulsed a British tank attack at Tobruk.

Meantime, Italian and German air formations carried out numerous raids on motorized units as well as railway facilities and supply lines, the communique said.

Five British planes were said to have been shot down, of which three were brought down by Axis anti-aircraft batteries near Benghazi.

Germans Keeping Up Attack

Domei

CAIRO, December 1.—Violent fighting still was in progress yesterday in the Tobruk and Sidi Rezegh sectors with the Germans showing no sign of weakening, the Middle East Command announced today.

The communique said, however, that Lieutenant-General Erwin Rommel's tank forces have failed to smash their way to the west across Tobruk despite the fact that the German commander has been throwing every available tank into the battle to re-capture Sidi Rezegh, south of Tobruk.

Meanwhile, a field dispatch reaching here today claimed that the Germans have been suffering enormous losses in weapons.

Battle Still Continuing

Domei

BERLIN, December 1.—In North Africa, fighting between Axis and British forces still is continuing, the communique said. Axis troops, in cooperation with German and Italian bomber and fighter aircraft, were said to have successfully repulsed British counter-attacks from the south.

SIAN HEAVILY BOMBED

Army Air Unit Takes Advantage of Fine Weather to Shower Walled City

Domei

UNNAMED BASE, December 1.—Picked fliers of the Japanese Army air force, ultilizing the fine weather this morning, winged their way over to the walled town of Sian in Shensi Province and vehemently bombed in defiance of the barrage put up by the enemy defenders of the Red city. The Japanese air-raiders showered explosives upon military facilities in and around the city, railway station, hangers on the nearby airfield and barracks, tearing them to pieces.

After the relentless bombing, the Japanese Army planes violently bombed the heart of the city and caused a big fire there. The Japanese returned to their bases without suffering any damage.

Ishii Arrives in Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, December 1.—Ko Ishii, newly-appointed counselor of the Japanese Embassy at Bangkok, arrived here today en route to his post. Meanwhile, Ken Tsurumi, Japanese consul-general at Singapore, arrived here today on his way home.

SUZUKI EXPRESSES HOPE OF DEVELOPING N. CHINA

Supreme Adviser to New People's Society Urged Hsinmin Society to Do Their Best

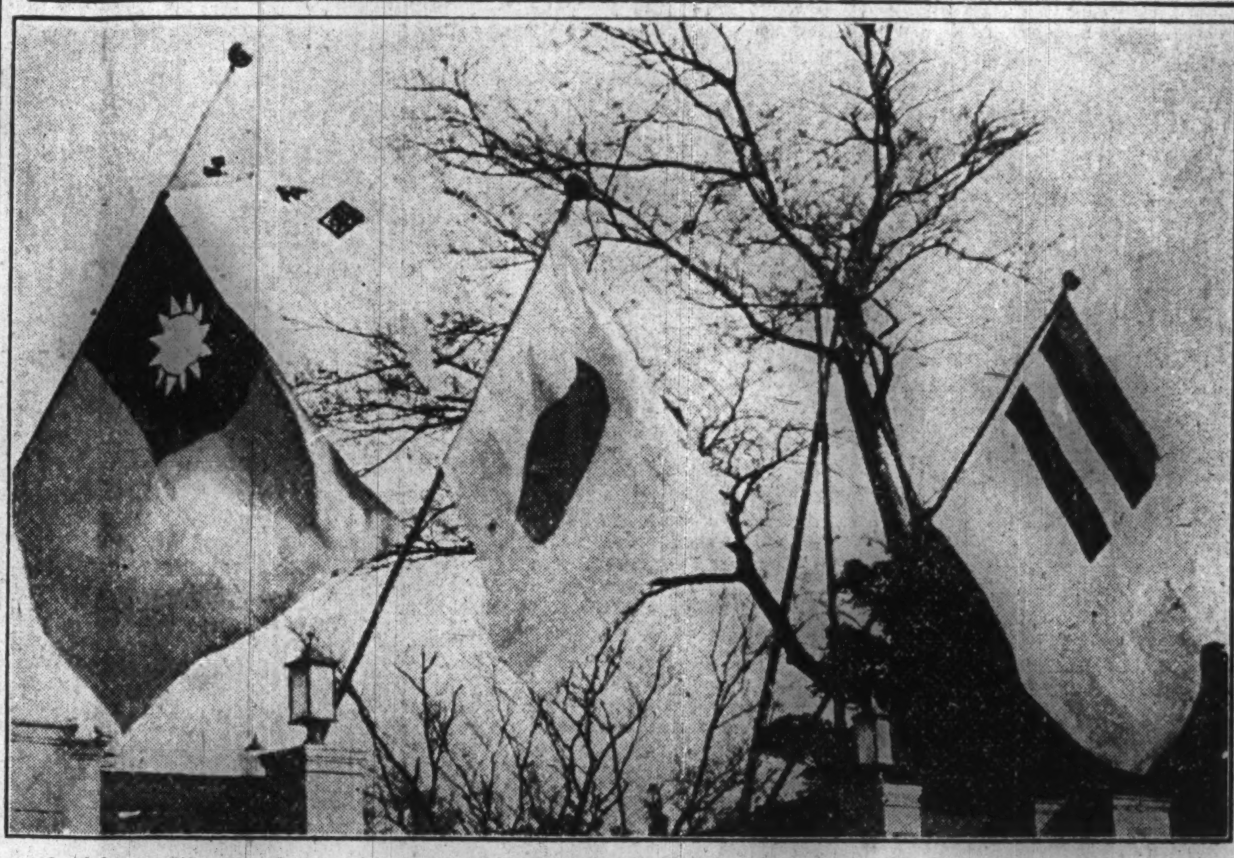
Domei

PEKING, December 1.—"I will render the whole of my energies for the development of North China into an ideal territory by guiding the activities of the New People's Society so that they will be displayed to the maximum degree," said Lieutenant-General Yoshimichi Suzuki, newly-nominated supreme adviser to the Society, in his initial press interview accorded this afternoon.

"In giving a greeting to the staff members of the Hsinmin Society today on my assumption of the supreme advisership," Lieutenant-General Suzuki stated, "I urged them to do their level best for the construction of a new China with sincerity, sense of responsibility and consummate harmony.

"It is my ideal to make North China a model region through the means to enable the Society to display its activities to the highest degree, thereby stimulating Central and South China to progress into similar model territories," he concluded.

Side-By-Side for Co-Existence



A sight to fill every heart with joy is this scene. The three flags of Japan, Manchoukuo and China float in the autumn breeze, a visual sign that the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is beyond the dream stage and now fully entered into the phase of active realization.

REICH AIR MARSHAL AND PETAIN CONFER

Meeting of Leaders Held at St. Florentin, Vergigny—Collaboration Is Subject

MONTOIRE POLICY IS KEPT

No Official Communique, but Important Announcement Expected—Goering Satisfied

Domei

VICHY, December 1.—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Premier, accompanied by Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Vice Premier, have met Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, German Air Minister, it was officially announced here today.

Marshal Petain and Vice-Premier Darlan entrained last night to confer with German officials in Occupied France, the announcement said.

It is believed the two will return here either tonight or tomorrow.

Collaboration Discussed

Domei

VICHY, December 1.—Jacques Benoit Mechain, Undersecretary of State, in a statement issued in Paris, has declared that Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Premier, and Marshal Hermann Goering, German Air Minister, have met in St. Florentin, Vergigny, in occupied France, and have conferred on the future development of French collaboration under the Axis new order, it was learned here today.

The conversation took place in cordial circumstances but had no immediate consequences, the statement said.

The statement declared that the discussion involved "a wide survey as well as an examination of general problems, which will be discussed in detail during the coming weeks."

The Montoire policy still continues, the statement said.

Meanwhile, a spokesman here, in commenting on the conference, declared the future progress of German-French collaboration will be made "by acts instead of by words."

French Leaders Return

Domei

VICHY, December 1.—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Premier, accompanied by Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Vice Premier, returned here at 10:30 p.m. today after meeting Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, German Air Minister, in occupied France.

So far no official statement has been issued by Premier Petain regarding his meeting with Grand Marshal Goering but the French press was said to have received instructions to reserve space

(Continued on Page 2)

'Fairly Wide' Gaps in U.S.-Japan Viewpoints, Admits Spokesman, but Talks Are Continued

'Nobody Would Keep Up Negotiations Without Hope'—Consulate Closure Unknown—No Official Reports On Thai Situation

"There is still a fairly wide difference between the viewpoints of the United States and Japan, but the negotiations are being continued," Iichi Kishi, acting for Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information, said at the interview with foreign news correspondents this morning. "Our Foreign Minister, Mr. Togo, made a long report at the extraordinary Cabinet meeting yesterday."

A correspondent asked Mr. Kishi if Japan has some hope of reaching an agreement with the United States, to which he replied that "nobody would continue negotiations without hope."

Questioned about a press report that the American Government is planning to close the Japanese consulates in the United States, Mr. Kishi said the press report is all he knows about it. In reply to a further question whether Japan is considering closing American consulates here, he said, "I don't think so."

Mr. Kishi was asked about Japanese press reports of a serious situation in Thailand. He replied that no official reports have been received, but the situation can be seen from the newspaper reports.

He said British "crisis" propaganda continues to be widely spread, of which a good example was the so-called "Far East crisis" of last February. Asked if the reports of the massing of British troops against Thailand is considered British propaganda, Mr. Kishi said, "You may take it so—in a way."

Asked if he had any comment to make on reports of mobilization in the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya, and other places in the South Seas, Mr. Kishi said, "That question has been asked and answered so many times that I see no need to make fresh comment."

Mr. Kishi was asked about press reports of Japanese bombing of the Burma Road. He replied that that is a military matter, on which he could not comment, except that Japanese bombing might be carried out within Chinese territory at any time. (Recently there have been reports of Japanese bombing of Kunming.)

ANGLO-U.S. CITIZENS URGED TO EVACUATE

Consulates-General in Shanghai, Tientsin Issue Warnings As Situation Darkens

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 1.—The United States consulate-general here today strongly advised the remaining American residents to prepare immediately for evacuation. It will be recalled that part of the American residents have already left for Manila together with the United States Marines on the advice of the consulate-general.

Another Warning Issued

Domei

TIENTSIN, December 1.—The British consulate-general here today again advised over 500 Britons still remaining here to evacuate immedaitely. Only 87 British nationals, thus far, have withdrawn, contrary to the expectation of the consulate-general.

Ready to Leave

Domei

CANTON, December 1.—The British and American residents in Shameen, the international settlement, in Canton may withdraw pending further change

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. AND BRITAIN SAID BUILDING NEW BASES

Islands Between Hawaii and Australia Embossed on New Military Plans

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 1.—Reliable but unconfirmed reports today stated the United States is cooperating with Britain and possibly Degaullist France in the creation of military bases between Hawaii and Australia; namely, Christmas Island, Palmyra, New Caledonia, Fiji and Samoa.

Meantime, reliable sources here today disclosed that the Palymyra air base has been virtually completed while similar work is going on at Fiji, Christmas Island and Samoa.

United States Lease-Lend aid has been given New Caledonia for construction of defenses on the island, it was said.

Simultaneously, it has been learned that the United States navy has warned unauthorized shipping not to enter Christmas Island waters.

Meanwhile, Major-General Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff, has revealed aerial safeguards in the North Pacific are being speedily completed.

The United States army, Major-General Arnold said, has a composite squadron at Fairbanks, Alaska and also a composite group of pursuit planes and bombers at Anchorage, while new bases are being prepared at Metlakatia, Yakutat and Nome, in Alaska.

Ten flying fields are being built in the Aleutian Islands as part of the Dutch Harbor defenses, while other naval air bases are being rushed toward completion at Kodiak and Sitka, Alaska, Major-General Arnold stated.

Singapore Under Emergency

Domei

SINGAPORE, December 1.—Sir Thomas Shenton, Governor of Singapore, has issued a proclamation ordering a state of emergency in the colony and mobilization of Singapore's naval reservists and the Malayan air force volunteers, it was learned here today.

The state of emergency has been extended to all of the Federated Malay

(Continued on Page 2)

General Wen Ta-Ke Promises to Support Wang Ching-Wei's Campaign for Peace

Domei

NANKING, December 1.—Making clear his firm resolution to devote himself to the peace campaign, General Wen Ta-ke, who lately came to the Nanking Government together with General Pi Tse-yu in order to participate in the peace movement and to appoint the commander of the temporarily-formed 31st Division, today issued a circular telegram addressed to the whole of his Chinese brethren. The substance runs to the following effect:

"The current China affair is unmistakably traced to machinations by Britain and the United States which intended to promote their own interests in East Asia by driving Asiatic peoples into an upheaval. The Soviet Union, meanwhile has been bent on instigating the people with the ultimate purpose of reddening the whole of the world.

"The Chungking regime, unaware of these obvious plots and machinations, is now continuing its blind resistance at the sacrifice of the Chinese masses.

"Deeply moved by the lofty and iron conviction of President Wang Ching-wei of the Nanking Government, I took part in the peace campaign which has been sponsored by the President.

"Absolutely upholding the peace and national salvation movement with sincerity. I am ready to render my utmost efforts for removing the Communist influence."

SIXTH U.S.-JAPAN CONFERENCE HELD AT WHITE HOUSE MONDAY; ROOSEVELT BACK FROM JAUNT

Japan-American Talks Discussed by Cabinet

Premier General Hideki Tojo and his Cabinet Ministers conferred on the problem concerning the Japanese-American talks in a regular Cabinet meeting which lasted for 50 minutes from 10 a.m. today at the Premier's official residence, reports Domei.

Hull Will 'Probably' See Envoys Again But Time Not Set

TOJO 'BADLY MISQUOTED'

'Always Hopeful,' Says Nomura—'There Must Be Wise Statesmanship to Save Situation'

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 1.—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, and Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy, again conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the White House today from 10:15 a.m. The talks lasted for 65 minutes.

After the meeting, State Department officials indicated that Mr. Hull "probably" would meet the Japanese envoys again but added that the next meeting has not been fixed yet.

When questioned by correspondents when they arrived at the State Department, the Japanese envoys said the speech of General Hideki Tojo, Japanese Premier, was "badly misquoted" in American press dispatches.

This morning's meeting, they said, represented a continuation, rather than a resumption of talks, as these have never broken down.

When asked if he still saw hope in averting a conflict, Admiral Nomura told correspondents, "I am always hopeful," adding, "I always will be hopeful."

"I believe there must be wise statesmanship in order to save the situation. My duty and responsibility lie in that direction," Admiral Nomura asserted.

Prior to receiving the Japanese envoys, Mr. Hull conferred with Stanley K. Hornbeck, State Department adviser on Political Relations, and Maxwell M. Hamilton, chief of the Far Eastern Affairs Division of the State Department, it was said.

Roosevelt, Hull Confer

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 1.—President Roosevelt immediately conferred with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, when he returned here today from Warm Springs, Georgia.

Meantime, the White House disclosed that Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, also participated in the conference between President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull.

U.S. Holds Key for Peace

As the key to the virtually deadlocked Japanese-American negotiations lies in the hands of the Washington Government, keen attention is now focussed on the sixth formal meeting held Monday morning. Serious reconsideration by the Washington authorities of their attitude will be the only way to remove the prevailing crisis in the Pacific.

To clarify the Japanese stand vis-a-vis the situation, Premier General Hideki Tojo reiterated the unshakable policy of the Empire on November 30 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and the promulgation of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint declaration. Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo also pointed out straighforwardly on the same day that the United States has been refusing to recognize the realities in East Asia and is still obstructing the establishment of a new order in this part of the world, thus indicating that no settlement of the existing difficulties in the Pacific will be possible as long as the United States sticks to its inimical policy to Japan.

Meanwhile, to leave nothing undone in coping with the delicate situation, the Government held an emergency Cabinet meeting Monday morning, and measures to meet any developments, on the strength of a report by Foreign Minister Togo concerning the progress of the Washington conversations, were

(Continued on Page 2)

AUSSIES PREPARING TO INVADE THAILAND

News of Preparatory Moves by 50,000 Troops Comes as Shock to Bangkok

RUSHING INDIAN FORCES

Leave of Absence Is Banned for All Tommies Along Burma Road

Domei

BANGKOK, December 1.—The international situation surrounding Thailand is becoming worse every moment. Reuters reports that 50,000 Australian troops have already completed all preparations for the invasion of Thailand. The news has come with a great shock to official as well as civilian quarters here. Meanwhile, information from Malaya indicates that Indian reinforcements are being sent to Burma in large numbers with a ban placed on the leave of British troops along the Burma Road.

Indicative of the tense situation, the United States Legation yesterday gave notice advising American residents to prepare for evacuation.

It is recalled that all efforts were being made by British agents to inspire the Thai people with anti-Japanese sentiment by spreading false propaganda to the effect that Thailand was facing the danger of a Japanese invasion.

However, indications are that Britain itself is now seeking to invade Thailand. This move is regarded by observers here as the same as the action Britain took toward Libya, Iran and Iraq. Britain invaded these countries on the pretext that Germany had stretched its tentacles of invasion into these countries.

Thailand, taken in by Britain's crafty propaganda, massed its main forces, especially mechanized units on the French Indo-China border. Once British forces cross the border into Thai territory, it is feared that Haadya, most important point in southern Thailand, will fall into British hands within an hour. At present, the southern part of this country, which is responsible for the total production of Thai rubber and tin, is facing an unprecedented crisis.

Warning the people against the danger facing their country, the Thai Government appealed to them to be calm and act on orders from the government. Because of this, sentiment is rather calm among the people.

The British forces in Malaya now number from 60,000 to 70,000, with the majority of them being Indians. Paral-

(Continued on Page 2)

BUDGET ESTIMATE STUDY SET FOR CABINET SESSION

Ministries Urged to Accept Plans as Approved—Direct Tax Under Way

The Cabinet, at its regular meeting next Friday, will give its approval to the general budget plan for the 1942-43 fiscal year to be submitted by the Finance Ministry, it is learned by Domei.

Meantime, the Finance Ministry authorities have already completed examination of budget plans submitted by various Ministries, excepting those by the War and Navy Ministries. In view of the prevailing situation, the Finance Ministry has asked them to accept the budget plans approved by the Ministry, instead of demanding revival of some items included in their original budget plans.

The Finance Ministry is said to have completed the formulation of a plan for the increase of direct taxes as announced at the 77th extraordinary Diet session and, if possible, will submit it to the same Cabinet meeting for approval in order to make clear a revenue source for the budget plan, it is said.

Litvinov Leaves Manila

Domei

MANILA, December 2.—After terminating a three-day visit here, Maxim Litvinov, newly-appointed Soviet Ambassador to Washington, left here this morning for the United States aboard the China Clipper.

BASRA FOR NAVAL BASE

Fao Is Also Transferred by Iraq To British

Domei

ANKARA, December 1.—Basra and Fao, both on the estuary of the Shatt al Arba, have been placed at the disposal of Britain as naval bases for an indefinite period, German sources here reported today.

These sources said the acquisition of the bases has been provided in an agreement recently signed between the Iraq Government and Sir Kinaham Cornwallis, British Ambassador to Baghdad.

According to this pact, these same quarters said, both Iraq cities are to remain under the Baghdad Government but policing of the cities will be undertaken by British authorities who are entitled for the next 25 years to erect military posts there if they deem it necessary and to permanently maintain a garrison there.

PATRIOTIC JAPANESE RETURNS TO AMERICA

Oakland Gardener Encouraged By Tojo Speech Decides to Bury Bones in U.S.

With his firm decision to bury his bones abroad for the cause of the overseas residents of Japan, Kunitaro Minami, in his 84th year, left today for the United States where he had been engaged in flower cultivation for about 57 years till he returned home in August, last year.

Mr. Minami said he was greatly moved with the strong encouraging words of Premier General Hideki Tojo given to the meeting of the representatives of the Japanese overseas residents held on November 18 at Hibiya Park. Though he could not attend the function because of sickness, the words of the Premier heard over the radio were powerful enough to urge him to return to his old seat of work at Oakland, California.

Born in a small village in Fukuoka Prefecture, Mr. Minami went to the United States in his 27th year. Soon he established himself as a flower cultivator, and before long he was operating a thriving business with about 50 assistants working under him. He had remained there about 57 years when in August last year he left for Japan to see the various gala events staged in connection with the 2600th anniversary of the foundation of the Empire.

The sights of the mother country, seen after such a long time, according to him, were enough to surprise him at every turn. A few months, after the aged gardener's arrival here, were spent in travels to and fro following noted resorts in the land. Meantime, he fell ill, apparently because of the strain of his extensive travels. He was laid up at Keijo, Chosen, under the care of his daughter, Shizue, who was married into a family living there.

Then a fervent zeal arose within him urging him to return to America where he has a large greenhouse with a large variety of flowers. As soon as he fairly got over his illness, he prepared for his sailing again to the adopted land. He arranged all the necessary procedures, but the lack of trans-Pacific ships prevented him from realizing his desire.

Mr. Minami, soon giving up all hope of reaching his old seat of work at Oakland, was living a life of retirement with the family of his eldest son, Takashi Minami, 57, at Yodobashi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

"Unless I heard Premier Tojo's speech over the radio; stressing the need of the firm resolution of the Japanese residents overseas," the aged but high-spirited gardener told newspapermen at his son's house in Yodobashi Monday afternoon, "I would not have thought of returning to Oakland."

"I know my advanced age will not allow me to work much," he continued, "but after returning there, I will do my utmost to give a vivid picture of the modern development of Japan to my compatriots in America. Of course, I do not expect to set foot on the soil of my mother country again. My family is still living in Oakland including my wife Sue, 71; my second son Yoshihiko, 32, who is an employe of an insurance company; and my daughters, Kura, 61, and Misu, 34. Kura is teaching in a grammar school and Misu is the wife of a psychologist."

Germans Pushing On As Capital of Soviets Appears Within Sight

(Continued From Page 1)

ries destroyed around the Soviet capital.

In the fighting around Moscow, German panzer units are still pressing forward and the situation is very serious, however, Soviet forces have been counter-attacking at many points and, in two sectors, have recaptured several villages, it is said.

German forces have been retreating from the Tula sector, about 100 miles from Moscow, where the Soviets have launched a new counter offensive, according to Soviet dispatches received here today.

The Soviet army also is pursuing German forces, which are in full retreat to the west of Rostov, in the Donetz Basin, the report claimed.

Raider Claimed Sunk

Domei

LONDON, December 1.—The 9,850-ton British cruiser Devonshire has sunk a German armed merchant raider in the South Atlantic, the Admiralty announced today.

The announcement said the raider attempted to escape when it encountered the British warship but direct hits were scored and the vessel sank immediately after its magazine exploded.

The presence of a German U-boat in the nearby waters prevented the British warship from picking up the survivors of the sunken vessel, it was said.

The Weather

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TOKYO
Tonight: Slightly cloudy, with light winds.
Tomorrow: Cloudy, with northeasterly winds.

The Tokyo Central Meteorological Observatory
Tuesday, December 2

High pressure zones which developed in Manchoukuo are moving toward Chosen, while low pressure areas are located in the southern parts of the East China Sea. As a result, it is raining in the Southeastern Island regions, though cloudy in Kyushu and Kansai. In Kanto and Ou districts fair weather is prevailing, while in Hokkaido and regions bordering the Japan Sea it is cloudy, with local snowfalls in the western parts of Hokkaido. Manchoukuo and Chosen are enjoying fair weather.

The temperature in Tokyo was 42.8 degrees F., or the same as the normal years at 6 a.m. today.

Must Attain Savings Goal

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, as he took his stand before the 'mike' on Monday, New Asia Day, to urge the nation to put forth every effort to pass the ¥17,000,000,000 mark in national savings.

TEMPORARY CHANGES FOR YEAR-END TRAINS

No Dining Cars and More 3rd Class Coaches; Use of Expresses Limited

In anticipation of the usual year-end railway congestion an announcement was made Monday afternoon by the Railways Ministry of the temporary changes to be made in the arrangement of coaches and the use of expresses. The changes will be effective from around December 21 to January 10, it is reported.

The first things to be noted in the changes is the cancellation of dining cars from 12 trains on the trunk lines from Tokyo, Osaka, Niigata, Aomori, Moji and Kagoshima. The numbers of the trains to lose dining cars are scheduled to be 3, 4, 14, 15, 207, 208, 701, 702, 1019, 1020, 1021 and 1022. The eliminated dining coaches will be displaced by third-class passengers cars.

The second-class sleepers will not be attached to No. 400 train running between Osaka and Taisha, No. 410 train on the same line, No. 215 train from Kyoto to Taisha, No. 214 train on the same line, No. 801 train between Kyoto and Uno, and No. 802 on the same line. These will be replaced by so many third-class cars.

Moreover, during the same period the use of express trains in the vicinity of Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya will be strictly prohibited.

STALIN'S WIRE OF THANKS RECITED BY BEAVERBROOK

British Minister of Supply Says Help Promised Reds Has Been Sent

I.N.S.

NEW YORK, November 30.—During a speech at Glasgow today Lord Beaverbrook, the British Minister of Supply, read a telegram of thanks received from Premier Stalin for the British tanks and aircraft now in action on the Moscow front.

"Everything we promised Russia for delivery in October and November has been dispatched", said Lord Beaverbrook. "We want from July next year to July 1943 to amass a force of 30,000 tanks, including the quota we get from America."

Lord Beaverbrook revealed that the production of tanks for the week ending on Saturday night was the biggest ever known. "We have to meet tank with tank", he concluded, "if a Continental invasion is attempted."

Aussies Preparing To Invade Thailand

(Continued From Page 1)

lel with the Japanese-American talks at Washington, Britain is actively reinforcing its forces in Singapore and Burma. Keen interest is now attached to developments within the new few days.

Order Issued to Garrison

Domei

HONGKONG, December 1.—The Hongkong Government-General authorities ordered all officers and men of the British garrison here to return to their barracks. The same authorities also ordered the naval officers and sailors to be prepared for any order in the future.

In this connection, it is said said that all precautionary measures have been completed by the authorities here.

Troops Called to Barracks

Domei

LONDON, December 1.—All troops in Hongkong have been recalled to their barracks and navy men have been ordered to stand by at immediate notice, according to a report received here from Hongkong today.

It is understood that all precautionary dispositions have been taken and that the colony is in an advanced state of preparedness.

New Commander Appointed

Domei

SINGAPORE, December 1.—Rear-Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff since 1939 and Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, has been appointed Admiral commanding the British fleet in Eastern waters, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief of the British China Station, it was announced here today.

News in Brief

First Glider Training

The first glider training was given to the members of the Tokyo Municipal Young Men's Air Corps by the Dai-Nippon Aviation Society at the airfield, Matsudo, Chiba Prefecture Monday, beginning at 9 a.m. Some 60 members of the age of 16 to 20 in the two wards of Arakawa and Mukojima took part in the training this time and the further training will be continued every day for members of the corps of the all wards of Tokyo till March next year.

Sunday School Body Disbands

As a result of the recent foundation of the Japan Christianity Brotherhood by the 35 sects of the country, the Japan Sunday School Association has decided to disband itself at the meeting held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Kanda, Monday. The association was established in 1923 as one of the joint enterprises of the various Christian sects.

Free Medical Service

For 10 days beginning Thursday, December 18, free medical service will be offered to the poor classes in Tokyo Prefecture by the Prefectural Social Work Association, which is to mobilize for that purpose 52 social workers' organizations and 89 hospitals and clinics in the Prefecture.

Train Wrecking Attempted

Someone attempted to wreck an electric train Sunday night by piling up concrete pillars on the tracks near Kichijoji Station on the Chuo Line, it was discovered by an up-train about 11 p.m., according to a telephone message received here from Tanashi. A strict search is being made by the police for the culprit.

70 Minors Arrested

In gay quarters of Kameido a round-up of delinquent boys ranging in age of 15 to 20 was carried out by the Kameido police Sunday night, which arrested some 70 boys for smoking and drinking. The minor offenders detained for the night were released the following morning.

Dead Man Identified

A dead body of a man found near the tracks on the Chuo line at a point in Miyakawa-mura, Suwa-gun, Nagano Prefecture, Sunday morning, was identified as Yoshitsugu Kobayashi (42), manager of the branch office of Yushin Bank, Yamanashi Prefecture, who left Saturday for the head office in Kofu with ¥30,000 in cash, according to a telephone message received here from Suwa. Another telephone message from Kofu says he committed suicide by throwing himself before a running train as a result of the revelation of his misappropriation of the bank money amounting to ¥30,000.

Cold Weather Brings Snow

With the temperature descending suddenly in the past few days the snow of the season began to fall in Izu and Mt. Omaki was covered with snow Sunday evening, says a telephone message received here from Shimoda.

Triple Suicide

Triple suicide was committed in Nagano Prefecture in the early hours of Monday when a 35-year-old woman named Kesako Kondo of Shinoi-machi, Sarashina-gun, threw herself and her two daughters before a rushing train on the Shinetsu line, according to a telephone message reaching here from Shino. Mental derangement is reported to be responsible for the tragic accident.

MUSICIANS, CRITICS AT OMURA RECITAL

Former Ambassador to U.S. Introduces Daughter of S.M.R. President to Guests

An opportunity to become acquainted with a highly promising young violinist was offered musicians and musical critics at the Peers Club, Monday afternoon, where Miss Takiko Omura, daughter of the President of the South Manchurian Railway Co., Takuichi Omura, was presented in an informal debut recital, before a small audience of invited guests.

Introduced to the audience in a brief address by Kensuke Horinouchi, former Japanese Ambassador to Washington, Miss Omura played a well selected program, including classical violin works, as well as shorter virtuoso numbers. She was assisted at the piano by Miss Yasuko Tani.

Vivaldi's Sonata in D major, re-arranged by Ottorino Respighi, the modern Italian composer, opened the recital. Mozart's Violin Concerto in A major, one of the best known classical concertos written for this instrument, was heard as the second number. The third and last part consisted of well-known pieces transcribed for the international virtuosic repertory: a Chopin Nocturne arranged by Nathan Milstein and Rimsky-Korssakov's "The Flight of the Bumble Bee" in a transcription by Jascha Heifetz.

Thorough Training Evident

The results of a thoroughly and well directed musical education were revealed in Miss Omura's presentation of the two classical numbers. Her musical interpretations, while still void of individual affectation, are in keeping with traditional style conceptions; and her technical facilities were seen to be above average standards of customary debut performances of violinists in this country. From her precious Italian Gragnani instrument, Miss Omura knows to draw a rich and luscious tone, and the safe control of her musical ear is evidenced in the accuracy with which slight and barely perceptible fluctuations of pitch are immediately adjusted through the accurate work of her left.

The tonal beauty of her playing was especially outstanding in the delicate rendition of the Chopin Nocturne, and considerable technical feats were observed in the skilful handling of the virtuosic stunts in the "Bumble Bee" number. Perseverant applause at the conclusion of the program eventually brought forth an encore.

Miss Yasuko Tani, an accompanist of an established reputation, gave the violin debutante reliable support at the piano, though minor inaccuracies impaired the accompaniment of the Mozart Concerto.

Following the recital, those present were given an opportunity to meet Miss Omura personally at a tea party in the adjoining reception room, where she was a congenial and circumspecting hostess. In the absence, of her father who is at present in Hsinking, the artist's elder brother, Hiroshi Omura, greeted the guests.

To be, or not to be a professional violinist, is a question which Miss Omura has so far left open for a final decision; but the decisive success of Monday's debut performance should go a long way in determining her choice of an artist's career. The highlight's in her musical education up to the present time were outlined on the occasion in Ambassador Horinouchi's speech.

Started at 10 Years

Her first musical training, Miss Omura received at the age of 10, when she was living with her family in Keijo, Chosen. At that time, she received violin lessons from Mrs. Hisako Ueno, well known violin teacher, who studied in Berlin during several years under Professor Willy Hess after her graduation from the Tokyo Academy of Music where she studied chiefly under Mrs. Koko Ando.

When Miss Omura moved to Tokyo, where she was graduated from the Seijo Gakuen and the Tokyo Women's University, she resumed her musical studies under the supervision of Mrs. Flora Bridges-Ikawa, the well known American pedagogue. It was Mrs. Bridges who encouraged Miss Omura five years ago to continue her musical education in earnest and advised her to study in the United States.

Heeding Mrs. Bridges' advice, Miss Omura went to New York in 1936, where she enrolled in the New York College of Music, graduating after four years. At the same time, she studied violin privately with Professor Hans Letz, head of the violin department of the Juillard Music School, under whose guidance she also specialized in the playing of chamber music.

During her stay in the United States, Miss Omura occasionally played in informal recitals, including a performance at the Japanese Embassy in Washington, at the invitation of Ambassador Horinouchi. She also appeared in a semi-public concert in New York sponsored by the International Students Association.

Returning to Japan last August, by the Tatsuta Maru, Miss Omura has as yet made no definite plans, but she hopes to continue her studies here for some time under a local teacher, and possibly to give, in due course, her first public recital, which may be anticipated with much expectations by musical circles in Tokyo.

Anglo-U.S. Citizens Urged to Evacuate

(Continued From Page 1)

in the international situation, it is observed.

They had already completed preparations for evacuation on November 15 and have since been watching closely the change of the international situation.

However, British Consul-General A. P. Blunt, his six officers, American Consul-General M. S. Myers, his five staff members and other British and American civilians, numbering 40 in all, are observed not to be preparing for evacuation.

Violinist Makes Debut

Introduced by Kensuke Horinouchi, former Japanese Ambassador to Washington, Miss Takiko Omura, daughter of S.M.R. President, Takuichi Omura, displayed outstanding abilities before a distinguished audience at the Peers Club, Monday afternoon, in her first violin recital following her recent return from five years she spent studying music in New York.

URAGA DOCK HEAD CHOSEN

Vice-Admiral Terashima Succeeded By Teikichi Hori

Domei

Vice-Admiral Teikichi Hori was elected Monday president of the Uraga Dock Company, in succession to Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima who is now Railways Minister, as a result of an election held and participated in by all the directors.

Prior to this election, a special general meeting of the same company was convened and the conferees decided to appoint Vice-Admiral Teikichi Hori a director.

6th U.S.-Japan Talks Are Held on Monday; Roosevelt in Capital

(Continued From Page 1)

fully discussed.

It is pointed out in this connection that although there is a wide gap between the views of the two nations, the Government is intending to continue further the negotiations with the Washington Government for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific if possible. The Government, it is understood, will once again urge the United States Government to reconsider its attitude.

Despite the sincerity of the Japanese Government, the parley is still on the verge of collapse owing to America's insistence against the establishment of a new order in East Asia. In this connection, the deepest regret is expressed by political observers here for the maneuvering and propaganda against this country by the so-called ABCD countries, patroling by American air forces of the Burma route and reinforcement of British troops in Singapore, Rangoon and the Thai-Malay border region.

They further point out that such acts on the part of the ABCD countries amidst the Japanese-American negotiations cause us to doubt the sincerity of the Washington authorities toward the current negotiations at Washington. If the United States is sincere enough for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific, it must first of all seriously reconsider its attitude and recognize the existing conditions in East Asia instead of obstinately trying to obstruct Japan's just claim in this part of the globe.

OWN LANGUAGE BARRED

Bessarabian to speak Only Rumanian When On Duty

Domei

BUCHAREST, December 1.—Officials in Bessarabia in future will be permitted to speak only in the Rumanian language when on duty, except in certain cases provided for by law, according to a decree issued by the Bessarabian Governor, General D. Voiculescu.

Salesmen in shops likewise have been forbidden to speak to visitors in any other language than Rumanian.

U.S. and Britain Said Building New Bases

(Continued From Page 1)

States, the proclamation read.

Simultaneously, the Governor declared: "The measure did not signify immediate deterioration of the situation but it was decided some time ago that precautionary preparations should be instituted step by step. It only means the situation has not been clarified."

Mobilization Decreed

Domei

BATAVIA, December 1.—The Government today decreed mobilization of the Netherlands East Indies air force, including all air force reserves, radio operators and engineers.

The action "was based on necessity under the present circumstances to render completely ready a military air force which must be able to fight on the front line," it was said.

Reich Air Marshal And Petain Confer

(Continued From Page 1)

for an important communique which will be issued shortly.

Common Political Ideal

Domei

PARIS, December 1.—Collaboration between Germany and France is not only a political program for the two neighboring countries but also it constitutes, at the same time, a political ideal, Otto Abetz, German Ambassador in Paris, stated in the fortnightly periodical Notre Combat which appeared today.

The German Ambassador wrote that he welcomed the fact that a steadily increasing number of Frenchmen have been awakening to the possibilities offered to all nations under the program for a re-juvenated "Socialist Europe."

Meanwhile, Count Ferdnand de Brinon Vichy Ambassador to the occupied territory, also wrote in the periodical that France has worked ever since the close of its struggle with Germany for a reconciliation with the Reich but unfortunately no success so far has been achieved.

Citing the situation which confronted Germany right after the first World War, the French Ambassador said, Germany was born of defeat and misery and France too must see its renaissance just as Germany did.

Meeting Very Cordial

D.N.B.

PARIS, December 1.—At the press conference held at the German Embassy here in connection with the Petain-Goering meeting, the German Ambassador, Otto Abetz, read an official communique. At the same time the Secretary of State in the French Foreign Ministry, Mr. Benoist-Mechin, and the Delegate General of the French Government in Paris, Ambassador Fernand de Brinon, gave further details of this meeting describing especially the general atmosphere in which it took place.

According to a colorful account given by Mr. Benoist-Mechin the first meeting between the two statesmen at St. Florentin in the Department Yonne lasted for three hours and ten minutes. According to special orders given by the Reich Marshal the special train of Marshal Petain stopped directly opposite to his own. The long conversation was followed by a luncheon after which the discussions were resumed which lasted longer than had been originally expected. The meeting ended at 5 p.m. Ambassador de Brinon proceeded to the German Embassy in Paris directly from the railway station. He announced that the luncheon in St. Florentin, in addition to Reich Marshal Goering and Marshal Petain, had been attended by Admiral Darlan, Benoist-Mechin and Ambassador de Brinon apart from officers of Reich Marshal Goering's staff among whom the well known German air-ace, Lieutenant Colonel Gallind, was also present.

Marshal Petain declared that he had hoped for a long time to meet the Reich Marshal recalling that he had shortly met him already on two previous occasions before the war. Ambassador de Brinon stressed that wish come together had been expressed by both sides. From the statement made by both French officials at the press conference it can be concluded that the meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendliness and frankness. Apart from the political discussions the two statesmen talked on several personal questions. Ambassador de Brinon finally stated that Reich Marshal Goering, when he bade him good-bye, had emphasized that he was extremely satisfied with the result of the meeting.

PRODUCTIVE POWER USED TO PUSH AIMS

Shield of Imperialism Covered By Veil of Humanism Said U.S. Weapon

That the United States is the munitions factory for democratic Powers has two meanings, viz, firstly the overthrow of the Axis Powers is a requisite to the development of the United States and secondly the United States attempts to achieve this objective without using armed forces by offering its production capacity.

With these words, an Asahi correspondent in New York analyses the character of American aids to democratic Powers, especially Chungking, in its article, saying that the double-faced shield of traditional imperialism under the veil of modern humanism is the greatest weapon of the Roosevelt's foreign policy.

Playing leading roles in the operation of the lease-lend act for aid of Chungking are Harry Hopkins who is responsible for the lease-lend program and Lauchlin Currie who recently returned to America from his trip to Chungking as the President's special emissary, the correspondent says.

Thomas Cochran, a legal adviser to T. V. Soong, is also playing a leading role behind the screen.

The Chungking side has the Chinese Defense Supplies Corporation as a liaison and negotiating body between Chungking and Washington in the materialization of the American program of aiding Chungking. It was in May, 1941 that the Corporation was founded by T. V. Soong in Washington in accordance with the American law.

The Corporation is headed by T. V. Soong as chairman of the board of directors and Frederic Delano, uncle of President Roosevelt, as honorary chairman. David Cochran, brother of Thomas Cochran, holds the post of president. He is a graduate of Harvard University, and had been in Japan for five years.

Laurence Morris, Vice-President of the Corporation, is also a graduate of Harvard University. Spending his boyhood in China, he had many Chinese friends. In 1938 he became an advisory lawyer of Universal Trading Corporation of the Chungking regime.

But the most leading figure in the China Defense Corporation is Ludwig Reichman, its Vice-President. Having studied in Glasgow University on bacteriology, he was engaged in the first European war as a military surgeon. After the termination of the war, he absorbed himself in the study of military medical science, which afforded him a close connection with the League of Nations. He was dispatched to China in 1934 by the League of Nations. Naturally he came to like China. During his tour to Europe on business for the China Bank, he was invited by T. V. Soong to Washington and established the China Defense Corporation.

Observed With Interest

Noteworthy in the career of Ludwig Reichman is that he is very close to Britain. He took an active part in the creation of the joint committee of Britain and France in the present European war.

Judging from the above-mentioned circumstances, it is evident that the United States aid to Chungking is being carried out chiefly by those close to President Roosevelt and those belonging to the New Deal faction.

At the same time, it is equally noteworthy how dexterous is the activity of the Chungking regime. The regime never stands on the surface but lets the so-called pro-Chungking Americans walk at the head of the aids-to-Chungking.

The personal interests of T. V. Soong in connection with the United States aid to Chungking can be observed with much interest. The Universal Trading Corporation and various other corporations are backed by the capital of T. V. Soong. The Universal Trading Corporation has been given by the American Government the priority of purchasing merchandise and is strongly supported by the United States.

Thus the development of the United States political and economic aids to Chungking brings about the personal interests of T. V. Soong. It is quite natural that Soong's position in the United States aids to Chungking is considerably high, which fact makes the part to be played by Hu Shih, Chungking's Ambassador to Washington, very narrow. It is said that the relation between Soong and Hu Shih is very cool due to personal jealousy.

With the successive dispatch of military, political and economic advisers by the United States to Chungking, the relation between the United States and Chungking has become much closer than that between Britain and Chungking.

Joint Front Strong

But the fact that the China Defense Corporation is chiefly managed by Ludwig Reichman, who is so close to Britain, should be noteworthy from the viewpoint of future competition between Britain and the United States centering around Chungking.

However, at present the American-British joint front in East Asia is firm and strong, and there exists nothing that hinders the close liaison of Britain and the United States in East Asia.

That the American aid to Chungking is in itself nothing but an advance of the American interests into China becomes more apparent when seen from the strategic point of view.

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Japanese Press Comments

Tuesday, December 2

YOMIURI—A Continuance of the Japanese-American Talks
NICHI NICHI—America-Japan Parley
MIYAKO—Empty Principles
HOCHI—Industrial Reorganization and Financial Circles
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Government Guidance and Unity of National Opinion

The following are translations of editorial comments appearing in the Japanese newspapers. The articles are translated for information. The opinions expressed are those of the journal named at the head of each article, and their publication here does not imply approval or disapproval on the part of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

A Continuance of the Japanese-American Talks

YOMIURI

President Roosevelt is reported to have decided to change his plan and return to Washington, curtailing his stay at Warm Springs where he had gone for a holiday late last week.

These reports synchronized with announcement that he would meet with the Japanese envoys again on Monday night which was made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull at his press conference Saturday.

In the meantime, leaders of the Japanese Government are busy, discussing the American proposals for an accord on the Pacific problem which were presented to Japan through Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu early last week. A special meeting of the Cabinet was held, Monday morning to discuss the situation. At this meeting Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo is reported to have told his Cabinet colleagues about the progress of the Japanese-American talks and about the policy which will be followed by the nation in dealing with the American proposals. His statements are believed to have brought to light that there is a fairly wide gap between the viewpoints of Japan and the United States. As a result of the session it is expected that the envoys in Washington will continue their talks with Roosevelt administration leaders in an attempt to induce them to accept the Japanese viewpoint.

The next meeting with the Japanese envoys which was indicated by the Secretary of State at his press conference will be the result of the decision of the Japanese Government to make renewed efforts toward the acceptance of the Japanese viewpoint by the United States.

The nature of the American proposals has not been divulged. It is easy to see what the United States is after in the current talks from some of the statements by Government leaders including one made by the Foreign Minister at a recent rally in celebration of the Japan-China basic treaty to the effect that America insisted on fantastic principles.

We have been told that the position of the United States in the more than 500 [illegible] which have been delivered to Japan since the start of the China affair was the same, that is, insistence on the observance by Japan of the Nine Power Treaty and the perpetuation of conditions which have been created under the treaty. If America realizes that the Nine Power Treaty was the reason behind the China affair it will be helping the cause of peace in the Pacific area.

America-Japan Parley

NICHI NICHI

The American Government seems to be cherishing an incurable illusion of adhering to the so-called "principles" in East Asia in its negotiation with Japan, shutting its eyes to the actual situation as it exists in the area. If there is a shortest cut to the security of peace in the world and the happiness to be shared by every country, it must lie in the abandonment of the United States of its interfering policy in other areas than the western hemisphere. Not only Japan but also other countries in East Asia have little intention to interfere in the American sphere of interests, crossing the Pacific.

Pacific peace will be secured only after the United States gives up its policies of bothering the East Asiatic peace and act in the western hemisphere only.

As the western hemisphere is entrusted to the activities and cultivation on the part of the United States, Canada and the Latin American countries, so East Asia must be controlled and developed by the East Asiatic races.

The Japanese Foreign Minister's emphasis to the United States that the latter should see the actual situation in East Asia as it exists in the area means that the United States should abandon its unreasonable interference in East Asia. If there is any immutable way for the security of world permanent peace, it is to let every race seek their own proper places.

The cause of the elements that disturb the East Asiatic peace is the fact that the United States, dissatisfied with its abundant natural resources and large territory, is still anxious to place even East Asia under its control.

Judging from these circumstances, the so-called "principle," which is the favorite theme of the United States, is not motivated from peace-loving intentions of the country but from its intention to prolong the negotiation with Japan in favor of the United States.

It must be futile for the Japanese people to listen to the disguised peace opinion of the United States. The American Government should bear in mind that the whole Japanese nation with firm determination is whole-heartedly supporting the Japanese Government.

Empty Principles

MIYAKO

According to Foreign Minister Togo's recent explanations it is quite clear that the U.S.-Japanese negotiations, after a lapse of nearly two weeks since the arrival in Washington of Ambassador Kurusu, are still dilly-dallying where they were eight months ago. In fact, the United States is still trying to thwart Japan's construction of a new order in East Asia by attempting to foist empty principles which do not conform to the realities existing in the world.

While there has been no change in the policy of the United States in trying to force hollow principles upon Japan, there has been a great change in the past eight months in the strategical preparations of the countries in the East Asia peripheries who are hostile to Japan.

During the past eight months Japan has been striving for peace Britain and the United States have increased their obstacles in the way of Japan. Six months ago, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, had to confess that America was not yet ready for war in the Pacific, while Admiral William Veazie Pratt considered it impossible for Britain to send its fleet to the Far East and doubted the practicability of the two-ocean strategy.

However, with the lapse of eight months the confidence of the United States in the Pacific strategy seems to have grown, and the cordon sanitaire drawn by the ABCD camp prohibiting entry into Burma, Malaya, the N.E.I. and the P.I. has been reconstructed with iron sheets. And one time pro-Japanese Thailand is now running into the lap of our enemy. Unlike the air-castles submitted by the United States in the American-Japanese negotiations, this is an actuality.

Talking of peace, ours is a peace based on a new order of justice, while theirs is a peace intended to strengthen the old order at the expense of the new. They have not as yet developed sufficient power to destroy our effort to construct the new order, and they are, therefore, trying to secure a peace free of charge until such time as they are ready for a fight. For Japan to carry on conversations with them virtually amounts to traveling with a group of hijackers with covetous eyes for its purse. When it is ready, the wolf will jump.

Trying to make a hostile nation understand us is liable to create a misunderstanding that we are crying for mercy, and the former will assume the upperhand. The Japanese asset freezing is an economic warfare, pure and simple. It is an offensive. Should soldiers be satisfied with a mere message?

At Warm Springs, President Roosevelt said to the effect that on Thanksgiving Day next year America's Naval and Military Staff College boys might be fighting. Although we have the patience to listen to America's hollow words, we haven't got any time to waste in face of the actual imminency.

Industrial Reorganization and Financial Circles

HOCHI

The Japan-American negotiations are still facing difficulty. At the extraordinary Diet session the Government expressed its firm determination and the people have also pledged their full support to the Government. Thus, full preparation is made for any possible development.

Financial circles or financiers who have been much criticized because of their attitude or sentiment as regard the emergency situation of the nation have recently shown a tendency for cooperating with Government policy and measures. This tendency manifests the intensification of the emergency situation. It can also be said to be the indication of their determination to grasp the situation and to devote themselves to the historic task of establishing the autonomous economic structure of East Asia.

Viewing the present condition of our financial circles it can be said that the central problem is to increase productivity by reorganizing the industrial structure, for giving up the independence on Britain and the United States and also for establishing the fighting structure. For this end the former measures must be further pushed forward for conquering difficulties and rejecting irrationalities in order to attain the desired object. Of course, a serious situation will naturally develop in the meanwhile. Yet without conquering this period, it is impossible to reorganize the industrial structure, and consequently the increase of productivity will also become difficult.

For advancing the productivity of a nation, it is important to mobilize productive equipments, raw materials, fund, labor and other factors. In his recent radio address the Commerce and Industry Minister spoke of this point and said that for effecting a radical reform in the supply and demand situation, it is important that the past-record system or all-round principle that was made the base for economic policies be given up. Therefore, of financiers and financial circles will be naturally demanded full determination and cooperation.

The Government is executing this policy in various measures. That is to say, the establishment of the industrial control association is progressing, and also the People's Welfare Bank is being prepared. Financiers and financial circles have already determined to bear the effect of the serious situation to be caused by the reorganization of the industrial structure. For this, it will be necessary to fully examine the Government attitude to the difference that may be brought between the plans and actual conditions.

The establishment of the highly effective defense State is the greatest and most important demand today. The industrial reorganization must start from full recognition of the actual condition.

Government Guidance and Unity of National Opinion

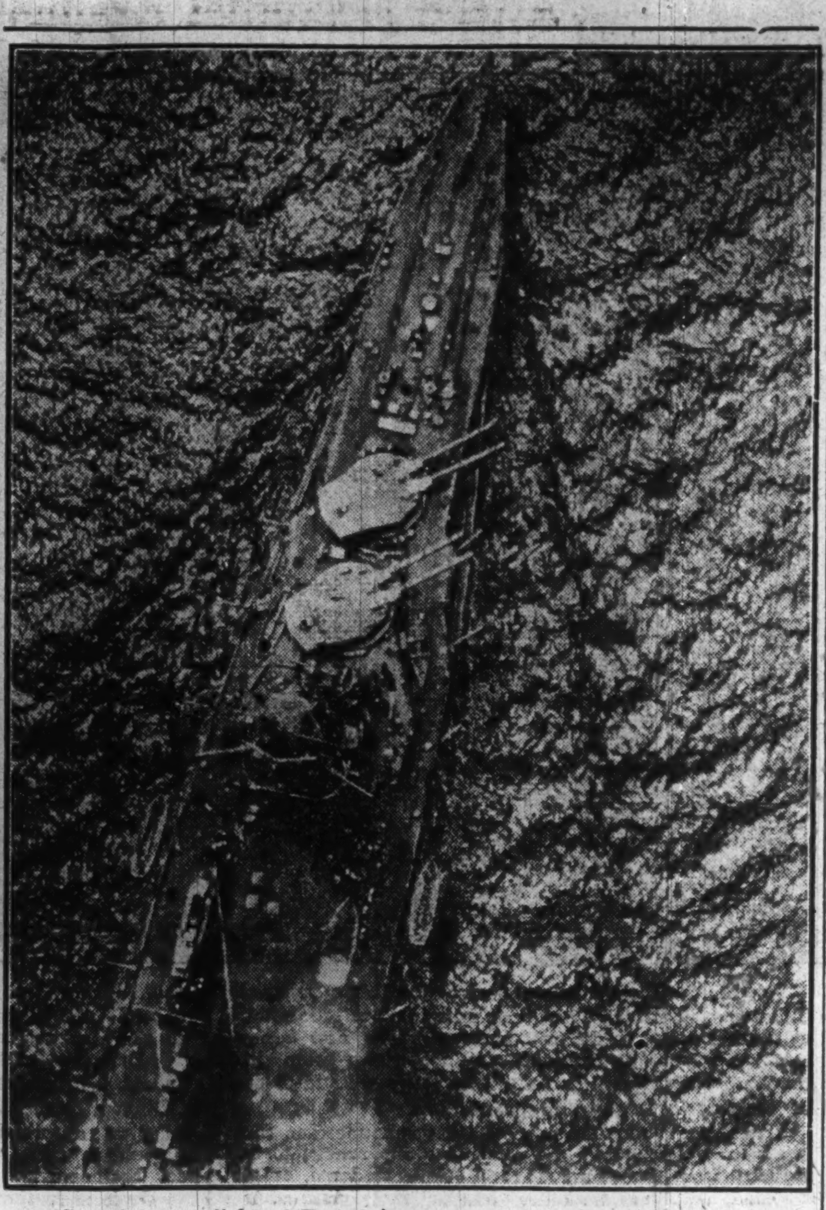
CHUGAI SHOGYO

The inseparable relation of Japan, Manchoukuo and China requires no explanation. This unity based on moral justice will eventually become the foundation for the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Furthermore, this unity of three nations is not so weak as some other countries observe, and is to become stronger in the future. If the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is desired there is no other way to proceed but by this method. The East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to be formed with this unity of three nations as the Axis. Therefore any country that wishes to come and join the sphere is welcome, and it is not at all discriminative, as we have already publicly declared. Of course, hostile nations will find it unexpected, and thus desire to oppose it. It is a fact that those hostile nations are now intriguing to prevent the formation of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

There is no room whatever to doubt the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In attempting to ignore or to shut one's eyes to this actuality, there will develop irrationality and contradiction. The United States is proposing to apply the old principles to the construction of the new order. It does not realize the new situation in East Asia and thus tries to deny the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Yet the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere based upon the axis of the unity of the three nations can never be obstacled by any other nation. For removing its illusion and to wake up to actuality, we, for the last time, must demand the reflection of the United States.

The establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is not a dream, but its foundation is already laid and it is making progress. Anyone obstacling its progress must be rejected. Our national opinion is decided. What Premier Tojo has said and what the people demand are the same. How is the Government going to guide national opinion or materialize it? As national opinion is decided, there is no room for hesitation, whatever might be the result of the America-Japan negotiations.

Sleek and Powerful



The wintry sunlight of East Asia weaves a pattern of intricate design on the Pacific waves as a Japanese warship cleaves the briny deep in its mission of peaceful guardianship. (By courtesy of the Navy Ministry)

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Kikugoro Onouye and other principal kabuki players performance in "Onshu Ijo" or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge" and four other plays. From Nov. 30 (Sunday). Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Tokyo Gekijo—Shochiku Kateigeki. A groupe of Comedians in Osaka, performance; "Grandmother" and three other comedies. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Meijiza—The Shinsei Shimpa. A groupe of popular actors and actresses headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, performance in "Sansan-do" or "The Mountain Approach to a Tombyard" and two other plays. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 2 p.m.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Shinkoku-geki Theatrical Troupe Performance, starting December 3 with matinee on Sundays until December 25; "Sekishuni Ikiru" or "One Armed Soldier", "Benkei, A Great Warrior" and "Shanghai". Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Yurakuza—Geijutsuza Dramatic company, headed by Yaeko Mizutani performance in "Ryobo" or "Matron" and two other plays. From December 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—Osaka Bungakuza Marionette performance in "Suzuga Mori," and four other kabuki dramas. Curtain rises at 4 p.m. From November 29.

MOVIES

"Kawanakajima"—A Toho Picture, starring Ennosuke Ichikawa, Denjiro Okochi, Kazuo Hasegawa and Isuzu Yamada. Nippon Gekijo.

"Leise Flehn Meine Lieder"—A German picture, starring Martha Eggerth and Hans Jaray. Nichigeki Shogekijo, Yurakucho.

"Genroku Chushingura"—A Shochiku picture, with the entire staff of the Shochiku Studios and the members of the Zenshinza Theatrical Troupe participating in. Hogakuza, Musashinokan (Shinjuku), Odeon-za (Yokohama) and Kokusai Gekijo (Asakusa).

ART EXHIBITIONS

Shin-Kozosha paintings, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Gallery, Uyeno. Nov. 23-Dec. 7.

Shigehiko Ishikawa one-man show, the Nichido Gallery Sukiyabashi. Dec. 1-4.

Japan Print Artists Ass'n Exhibition, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, Uyeno. Till December 2.

The 15th Shin-Kozosha Painting Exhibition, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, Uyeno. Nov. 23-Dec. 7.

Oshio Society Paintings, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, Uyeno. Nov. 23-Dec. 7.

Nitto Art Academy paintings, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, Uyeno. Nov. 26-Dec. 6.

'Arts for Modern Life' Society Exhibition, Shiseido Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 1-4.

Ichiro Numata one-man show, Ginza Gallery, near Yomiuri Shimbun. Dec. 1-3.

Tochigi Prefecture Artist Ass'n, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Till Dec. 4.

The Third Kenkyu-kai Paintings, Kinokuniya Gallery, Ginza. Till Dec. 4.

Famous Painting Masters' Recent Works, Seijusha Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 3-7.

Toyoo Tosabayashi one-man show, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 5-8.

LIGHT MUSIC

First Hawaiian Music Evening, by Maui Hawaiians. Additional attractions; Tadashi Osanai, accordion; Tokyo Soprani Accordion Club; Liliha Hawaiians; Koichi Sugii and his band. At Sangyo Kaikan, 6 p.m., Wednesday, December 3.

Second Periodical Concert, by Inetomo Mandolin Club; conductors: Shizuo Moriyama and Eizaburo Hirayama; guitar solos by Yasumasa Obara. At Nihon Seinenkan, 7 p.m., Thursday, December 4.

Welfare Music Evening, second periodical concert by Tokyo Light Music Appreciation Society. Attractions: "Star of the Southern Cross" Tango Band; Miss Ranko Edogawa and her band; Ryozo Okuda and Light Music Chamber Quartet; Katsuhiko Haida and Moana Glee Club; Ichiro Fujiyama and his New Century Band. At Nihon Seinenkan, 1 and 6 p.m., Sunday, December 7.

CONCERTS

Violin Recital, by Professor Willy Frey. At the piano: Motonari Iguchi. Program: Reger, Sonata Opus 42; Mozart, Violin Concerto No. 7; Schubert, Fantasia; selections by Smetana, Wieniawski, Beethoven, and Bazzini. At Nihon Seinenkan, 7:30 p.m., Tuesday, December 2.

"Le Norze di Figaro," opera in Four Acts by Mozart (presentation in concert form), fourth program of Mozart Cycle in Commemoration of the Composer's 150th Death Anniversary, 231st subscription concert by New Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Joseph Rosenstock. Cast: Figaro, Teichi Nakayama; Count Almaviva, Takeo Ito; Countess Almaviva, Miss Harue Miyake; Susanna, Miss Taneko Seki; Bisilio, and Don Curzio, Mutsumu Shibata; Cherubino, Miss Mieko Kako; Marcellina, Miss Shizuko Chiba; Barbarina, Miss Toshiko Toda; Antonio, Tadashi Kurimoto. Chorus: Tokyo Music Higher School. At Hibiya Public Hall, 7:15 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, December 3 and 4.

Opera Evening, vocal recital by members of Kyoseikai Association. Vocal solos by Misses Reiko Chiba, Yasuko Suzuki, Kiyoko Otani, Sachiko Ikeda, Toshiko Toda, and Nobuko Otani. Program: selections from Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro"; Bellini's "La Sonnambula"; Thomas' "Mignon"; Weber's "Freischuetz"; Bizet's "Carmen"; Puccini's "La Tosca"; Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus"; Richard Strauss' "Rosenkavalier," etc. At Sangyo Kaikan, 7 p.m., Friday, December 5.

Piano Recital, by Kikushi Tanaka. Program: Bach-Busoni, Organ Choir Preludes; Schumann, Davids Buendlertaenze; Skriabin, Sonata No. 4; Moussorgski, "Pictures at an Exhibition." At Nihon Seinenkan 7 p.m., Friday, December 5.

"The Messiah," Oratorio by Handel, performance in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the work's completion. Annual presentation, by Tokyo Volunteer Choir (Tokyo Seigaku Kyokai Gasshodan); conductor: Ugo Nakada. Vocal soloists: Miss Eleanor Porter, soprano; Miss Kiyo Kono, alto; Saimei Gen, tenor; Arnold Bauer, baritone. Accompaniment by members of Tokyo String Orchestra and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra. At Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m., Friday, December 5.

Fifth Musical Lecture Recital, by Sumeru Music Institute. Performances by Miss Chieko Hara, piano, and others. Lectures by Teichu Maki, Nobuyoshi Shida, and Takehiko Kojima. At Hitotsubashi Kodo, 7 to 9 p.m., Friday, December 4.

First Piano Recital, by Miss Yukiko Murakami. Program: Bach, Italian Concerto; Ravel, Sonatine; Schumann, Papillons; Debussy, "Children's Corner," and selections by contemporary French composers. At Sangyo Kaikan, 7:30 p.m., Saturday, December 6.

Beethoven Piano Sonata Cycle, seventh recital, by Noboru Toyomasu. Program: Three Last Sonatas, Opus 109, Opus 110, Opus 111. At Meiji Seimei Auditorium, 7 p.m., Monday, December 8.

Bach Evening, Autumn Concert, by Chorus and Orchestra of Musashino Music School; conductor: Professor August Junker. Soloists: Ikunoshin Koyama, piano; Miss asuko Suzuki, soprano; Arnold Bauer, bariton. Program: Prelude and Fugue, arranged by Albert; Piano Concerto in D minor; Cantata for soprano, baritone, chorus, and orchestra. At Kyoritsu Hall, 7 p.m., Monday, December 8.

Fifth Vocal Recital, by Miss Haruko Kato. At the piano: Sumiko Horino. Program: Songs and lieder by Faure, Gretry, Schubert, and Beethoven; opera airs from Rossini's "The Barber of Sevilla" and "Semiramis," and Lortzing's "Undine." At Sanshi Kaikan, 7 p.m., Tuesday, December 9.

Recital on Two Pianos, by Miss Sonoko Inoue and Joseph Rosenstock. Program: Bach-Duparc, Prelude and Fugue in A minor; Schumann, Andante and Variations, Opus 46; Brahms, Five Waltzes, Opus 39; Debussy, "Blanc et Noir"; Ravel, "Bolero." At Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m., Wednesday, December 10.

DANCE RECITALS

Joint Presentation of Dances Competing in Ballet Prize Contest for Special Musical and Dramatical Festival 1941, sponsored by Central Federation of Japanese Culture: Program: Part I, Educational Dances, presented by Takuma Kako, Mine Maruoka, Minoru Obinata, and Jun Kasakawa. Part II; Contemporary Ballets, presented by Miss Kaoko Sugi, and Shiro Higuchi. Part III: Japanese Dances, presented by Miyokoma Bando, Sotoi Fujima, Utachio Mizuki, and Misuji Bando. At Gunjin Kaikan, 6 p.m., Saturday, December 6.

"Peer Gynt," ballet based on a story by Henrik Ibsen, Japanese version by Masao Kusuyama, music by Grieg, arranged by Goro Sudo. Ballet Presentation by Ichiro Miki and Tokyo Ballet Theater. Accompaniment by Tokyo Ballet Theater Orchestra; conductor: Akira Suzuki. Soloists: Miss Itoko Hoshide, violin; Miss Teiko Sugimura, harp; vocal performances by Hideo Yoshida, Misao Suga, and Tokyo Vocal Music School Mixed Chorus, directed by Keisuke Shimoyakawa and Kenji Shimoyakawa. At National New Theater, Tsukiji, 6:30 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, December 17 and 18.

DEPT. STORE EXHIBITIONS

Wafu-kai Japanese pictures, Shirokiya. Dec. 3-7.

Late Marquis Jutaro Komura Commemoration exhibition, Takashimaya, Nihonbashi. Nov. 26-Dec. 6.

All Department Store are closed on every Monday.

Shimpei Akabori sculpture one-man show, Mitsukoshi, Nihonbashi. Dec. 2-6.

Japanese Picture Recent Works, Mitsukoshi Nihonbashi. Dec. 2-6.

Japan Chasing Art Society exhibits, Mitsukoshi, Nihonbashi. Dec. 2-6.

RADIO THIS EVENING

URBAN—6:25 "Trio in G major" (Behrens) in three movements (Allegro-Allegro con moto-Allegro con fuoco) by Tokyo Piano Trio, composed of Masayasu Suzuki (piano), Hisatada Ono (violin) and Mitsuyo Uchida (cello).

8:10 Famous music composition appreciation series through record series through records: Music Drama "Die Walkuere" (R. Wagner) under the direction of Leopold Stokowski.

Argentine Aviatrix Killed

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, November 24.—Senorita Carola Lorenzini, the internationally known Argentine aviatrix was killed when her plane crashed yesterday. Senorita Lorenzini was engaged in stunt flying at a height of only 200 meters above the Moron Airdrome. Her exhibition was in honor of the Uruguayan women pilots who are visiting Argentina. Her Focke-Wulf plane, as it came out of a series of loops, suddenly nose-dived. The aviatrix was burned to death in the cockpit.

Berlin-Baghdad Railway to Be Studied By U.S. Army Experts in Soviet Aid Move

WASHINGTON.—The United States will send a military mission to Iraq, it was learned on reliable authority recently, to study the feasibility of constructing the unfinished link in the historic Berlin-to-Baghdad railway as a route for war supplies to Russia.

The army group will investigate a British proposal for spanning the 100-mile gap in the Iraq Railway to link the Persian Gulf with the Turkish rail system, which has direct connections with Russian railroads east of the Black Sea.

Ironically completion of this project would put at the service of Germany's enemies, Britain and Russia, a vital part of the Berlin-to-Baghdad Railroad which was the unfulfilled dream of Kaiser Wilhelm II.

It was understood that United States officials looked with particular favor upon the Iraq Railroad proposal, and that the military mission would depart shortly for Basra, Iraq, for an investigation which might determine whether this Government would tackle the job. The project is part of a broad, British-conceived program for developing a rail and highway system in the Middle East capable of handling a huge volume of war materials, defense sources said. For this there appeared to be a three-fold purpose:

1. Keeping Russia in the fight, even though the Red Armies are pushed back beyond the Ural Mountains, and other supply routes are blocked.

2. Preparation to supply military equipment to Turkey if that country ultimately should be forced into belligerency.

3. Development of an adequate military transport system for both troops and supplies should the Middle East develop into a major war front instead of a secondary one.

Besides railroad construction and improvement in Iraq and Egypt, the program contemplates development of a truck route—something akin to the Burma Road—in Eastern Iran to connect Indian railroads with South-Central Russia.

The highway project was regarded favorably in Washington, for it appeared to offer an all-weather route which could be brought into use in a matter of weeks or a few months.

The Iraq Railroad extension would require longer time for completion, but was said to be considered by some officials the most logical and practical route for United States shipments into Russian and ultimately, perhaps, Turkey, for it would route deliveries through an area not threatened immediately by Nazi troops. Basra, the terminus on the Gulf of Persia, offers good harbor facilities and is beyond the range of effective Axis bombing, which cannot be said for the Red Sea route by which considerable lend-lease goods are now going to British Middle Eastern forces.

The 100-mile construction, it was reported, would take place in a stretch between Basra and Baghdad in Central Iraq, from where a standard gauge line runs northward through Mosul to a connection with the Turkish railroad system.

TEMPERANCE BODIES OPPOSE ARMY BOOZE

Move of Brewers to Spread Use Of Their Products Blasted By Drys in America

CHICAGO.—Four national organizations militantly opposed to the liquor traffic, aroused by flagrant attempts of the brewers to take advantage of the defense crisis and foist their product on larger sections of the population, are moving to combat this development. The organizations are the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League, the Prohibition National Committee, and the American Business Men's Research Foundation.

Protests have been inspired particularly by evidence of not only the sale, but the serving at regular meals, of beer, in Army camps. More recently an advertisement appearing in national women's magazines, seeking to break down the natural resistance among women to the consumption and serving of beer, has put new vigor into a growing determination to meet the challenge of the liquor interests.

The sometimes subtle, sometimes frank and open campaign of the self-seeking brewers to cultivate a taste for beer among women and among the young men in the Army, has in other words stirred an inevitable reaction, a hornet's nest of activity in the opposite direction.

As a result the Sheppard bill, now before Congress, banning alcoholic beverages inside military establishments and within reasonable distances from them, is believed to have attracted wider and wider support.

Answering Notorious Ad

The W. C. T. U. has been moved to forthright action by the beer advertisement. Two pages in the October 11 issue of the Union Signal, W.C.T.U. organ, are devoted to a thorough, dispassionate, and logical refutation of the elaborate claims of the brewers. This article lists eleven "deceptions" in the ad, which gave prominence to the question, "How should an intelligent woman feel about beer and ale?" Deeming this a fair question, the Union Signal writer offers answers based on fact. For instance, it is pointed out that the "whole truth about beer would reveal that "in every quart bottle of beer, weak as the popular 4 per cent brands, there are 4 teaspoonfuls of pure, intoxicating alcohol."

The article asks whether in their plea that "the real facts about beer be given thoughtful consideration by every modern-minded woman" the brewers meant to include such facts as those revealed by B. W. Corrado, in charge of the brewing and distilling groups of Poor's Publishing Company, who on November 15, 1940, said: "We all know that a person may get just as intoxicated on beer. I have seen too many fighting drunks who have had nothing but beer."

As for beer being used "with normal common sense" as the ad suggests, the Union Signal points out that the use of beer does not encourage the use of common sense, and cites the story of the drinker who was told to ask for sarsaparilla when he felt he had drunk too much beer, and who replied: "But when I get to that stage I can't say sarsaparilla—beer's easier."

The W. C. T. U. feels that the effort to encourage women to serve beer to adolescent's "is the most malicious feature of this whole misleading ad."

"Having learned to drink beer at home with mother's sanction," the Union Signal article says, "will not these 'budding men and women' feel perfectly free to follow the lure of the taverns, the cocktail lounge, and the night club? And alcohol being what it is, once the taste is acquired, what is to keep the young people from soon switching to the more potent and more fashionable drinks."

Refuting the brewer's argument that beer is "more economical," the W. C. T. U. writer notes that "countless wholesome, nutritious, and delicious drinks are cheaper than beer and give the consumer something more pleasant than a headache for her money."

Meanwhile the W. C. T. U., along with the Anti-Saloon League, which works from its headquarters in Washington and through its various state units, is pounding hard at the matter of beer drinking in Army camps. The W. C. T. U. has been particularly interested in authenticated reports that in at least one camp, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, beer is served with meals, while the soldiers get but half a pint of milk a day.

In connection with this phase of the problem, the American Business Men's Research Foundation declares: "Recent outbreaks of soldiers and their rioting over tavern conditions in camps in East St. Louis and earlier in Louisiana within the past fortnight are, in our opinion, clear proof that the sale of beer inside camps is not successful in preventing soldier dissipation, and to those who know what a little liquor will do even in the form of beer, it affords rather strong circumstantial evidence that its sale at all is more likely to whet the appetite for more and stronger liquor than to diminish that temptation."

Edward E. Blake, editor of the National Prohibitionist, organ of the Prohibition National Committee, says he believes resistance to adoption of more stringent rules regarding sale of liquor to soldiers is due to fear that "such enforcement would prove so effective that the people might be led to adopt the same principle for the entire Nation."

And further in this connection Mr. Blake points out that it is no new policy of the Government to keep intoxicants away from the Army. He declares that this policy was followed in the Civil War and in the World War, citing Abraham Lincoln's support of measures in 1861 which provided protection to the Union soldiers from exploitation by liquor dealers, even then aggressively active in their own commercial interests.

CANADIAN RETAINS CROWN

Castilloux Keeps Welterweight Title Out-Pointing Opponent

Reuters

TORONTO, November 25.—The Canadian welterweight champion, Dave Castilloux, from Montreal retained his title last night out-pointing Sammy Jones from Vancouver by staging a rally in the closing rounds of their 10-round bout.

Castilloux weighed 136½ lbs. against Jones' 146½ lbs., and the only knockdown occurred in the 10th round, when Jones went down with a right but was up before the count started.

All 'Kanki'

In Hyogo Prefecture there are two provinces called "Higashi-Kanki" and "Nishi-Kanki" where 170 families have the one and the same family name of "Kanki" to the utter bewilderment of mailmen.

Finally Killed

A wild boar weighing 26 kan or about 100 kilograms was shot dead the other day by a hunter in a forest near Ehara-mura, Nishi-Tama-gun, Tokyo Prefecture. The animal came down to the village often to cause damage on farm crops and finally met its doom.

Rag to Metal

The Yahata Seitetsusho (the Yahata Iron Factory), Kyushu, is claimed to have succeeded in turning out excellent substitute for metal from rag through simple chemical processes.

Happy Pupils

Happy are national school pupils in Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture, who are allowed to visit movie-theaters free of charge every Sunday, as a result of the agreement reached between the Culture League in the city and movie-house proprietors.

Marine Boy Scouts

In Yamanashi Prefecture known as a mountainous country, Marine Boy Scouts was formed recently and training is to be started on Lake Kawaguchi under the guidance of ex-servicemen in the Navy.

More Skill Than Cat

In capturing mouse even a skilled cat could not compete with a 72-year-old farmer named Yasuke Takahashi of Kurojo-mura, Koshi-gun, Niigata Prefecture, who caught during 38 years over 15,000 wood mice for Dr. Naosuke Hayashi's research work on "Tsutsugamushi" fever or the Japanese river fever.

Evacuees Donate

The Japanese who withdrew from the Dutch East Indies by the Takachiho Maru, numbering 975 collected a sum of money from among themselves to donate to the Army and Navy for comforting servicemen, it was revealed by the captain of the ship which put into Kobe recently.

Policeman Corners Boar

In Minoo Park located in a suburb of Osaka, a wild boar was cornered by a policeman of the Ikeda Police Station, after it had attacked a villager of Minoo-mura. It took the policeman 10 minutes of grappling with the animal weighing 20 kan, says a report reaching here from Osaka.

FANCY FARE MISSING FROM TABLES OF EIRE

War Blockade Being Felt—Luxuries Gone but People Won't Be Hungry

DUBLIN.—Neutral Eire is tightening its belt for a hard winter.

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera has warned his country that because of its geographical situation is must suffer the effects of a virtual blockade.

"We are not going to go hungry," asserted Agricultural Minister James Ryan, "but there are a lot of things we may have to do without."

Most serious shortage may be of British coal. Stocks in the country are very low. Some merchants are unable to supply their customers with the meager ration of a quarter ton a month. The railways are feeling the pinch and services have been curtailed.

Something approaching dismay has resulted from the declaration of the President of the Board of Trade in London that "not a single ton of coal which could be used at home would be exported unless under overwhelming national considerations."

In the difficult situation the Eire Government is directing an intense drive for increased production of peat, present in the Irish bogs in millions of tons But it remains to be seen whether, in the absence of coal, peat can be produced in sufficient quantities to keep all the home fires burning.

Petrol is still being imported in small quantities Private motorists receive an average of about four gallons a month, and the result is that most of the private cars are off the road. Dublin City bus services have been reduced. No bus now runs after 11 p.m., after which the city center is deserted.

Harvest prospects are good. Experts say there will be sufficient wheat to last throughout the winter, though there may have to be a mixture with other cereals to make bread, already of a slightly brownish color. There is a greater acreage under potatoes than for many years and a good crop seems assured.

Tea still is rationed at a half ounce per person per week. The sugar ration is one pound per person per week. Coffee is almost unobtainable. Cocoa is becoming scare. Rice is doled out in small packets by shopkeepers, who say they don't know where the next lot is coming from.

When present supplies of American tinned fruits are exhausted, there may be none to follow. We may have to eat our meat without salt, possibly without pepper.

Here are some other things the Irish housewife may have to do without in the near future:

Vinegar, sauces, chutneys, jellies, baking powders, dried fruits, paints and polishes and creams, paraffin—and every week adds new commodities to the list.

In short, as one leading Dublin businessman puts it, "It's goodbye to fancy fare and a lot of other things besides. But we won't be hungry, and that's something to be thankful for."

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Views and Reviews

Outline History of the Meiji Restoration

Part III

The Outline History budget prepared by the Education Ministry became the source of rancorous debate repeatedly carried on in the Diet, with the vanguard of opposition devolving upon the then famed orator Saburo Shimada, himself an old shogunate follower.

He asserted: "The Restoration History is a work mainly devoted to the eulogizing of the loyalist houses. Shimazu of Satsuma and Mori of Choshu, unscrupulously prepared behind the Imperial screen, so to speak. It cannot be a fair and impartial record; therefore it must be stopped."

Because of this speech, the outlook presented seemed as gloomy as if the thing had to be dropped entirely. Only, however, through the efforts of Education Minister Eitaro Komatsubara, a henchman of Premier Yamagata, and of other earnest supporters of the bill, was it rescued, resulting in its happy passage.

But our troubles surrounding the future of this budget did not end there. There, arose, thereafter, considerable argument for the curtailment of appropriations, the wrangle keeping up almost at every session of Diet, causing us a lot of heartaches. So, in order to overcome the prejudice and to get a better understanding of its merits we decided on an exhibition of the material so far available. This was done in conformity with the advice given by the Throne to our president, Marquis Inouye, at the outset of budget-making. The gracious counsel ran to the effect that for preparing a proper history of the Restoration it was incumbent upon us to collect all the important details including the diaries and other documents belonging to the daimyos concerned, irrespective of their former affiliations—whether they were shogunate followers or loyalist, at the time of the Restoration, so that they would be given a fair trial in order that we might produce the best possible result. In fact, under this very assumption we had started our work under our Compilation Society, stressing that we should gather together all the necessary papers available, which we were to copy, including even those rare ones we might borrow from the shogunate clans.

Proves Big Success

The exhibition proved to be a big hit, in which all the important documents were put on display with scrupulous care. While the display lasted but three days we were honored by the presence of some Princes and Princesses of the Blood whom we had invited, together with other notables. There was among the visitors, Mr. Shimada also, who, directed by our vice-president, made my time busier by calling my attention: "Where, to my way of thinking, the historical materials were to be confined within those of the Satsuma and Choshu clans, I notice now also those belonging to the shogunate daimyos, including the houses of Aizu, Kuwana and Shonai. I cannot help but admire the fairness of the whole plan. It becomes necessary for me now to withdraw my objection raised ever so often in the Diet. Furthermore, I am going to not only vote for it but also to introduce an amendment to see the present appropriations are doubled."

"But you, who have assumed the leadership of opposition, if you now switch off to our side, it might make yourself look rather awkward; so just backing it up in silence may suffice," I replied imploringly.

Thus, after the exhibition was concluded with flying colors, things went on most smoothly until the Yamamoto Cabinet came into being along 1923. One day the then Education Minister Yoshito Okuda told me about his idea of the general entrenchment of administration expenditures, which made necessary the curtailing of the history funds also. Okuda seemed to be much embarrassed, even after he had taken up with his colleagues the matter of keeping the funds intact, because the trouble was that every administrative department was to bear the entrenchment proportionately.

It happened that the matter was to be decided on at the Cabinet meeting the following day, and he advised me to see the Premier about it, for Matsuda himself was rather in a fix owing to the insistence of the Finance Ministry on the curtailment.

The next day when the Cabinet was in session, I called the Premier out into another room and told him what I thought about the matter. "Our appropriation was a result of the august wish of Emperor Meiji. Then, would it be proper to curtail it just because it was an idea of a single executive, be he the Finance Minister, and doing it without any Imperial sanction? Since you are the Premier I've come in to hear your version on it," I pressed.

"I didn't know about it at all. Since you say it was created by the wish of the late Emperor, I am satisfied that no matter what the Finance Minister may do on it, any decision on curtailment would be overruled by the Cabinet meeting. So rest assured that your funds will be kept intact," replied the Premier.

Later, along 1934, during the Okada Administration the subject of our Restoration History was once more brought up. When the Government presented a statement, defining therein our national structure and advocating reform of our educational methods, the then Education Minister Genji Matsuda counseled me to the following effect:

"As such statement was already out, it would be all the more important that you should speed your compilation, so that the foundations on which the definition of our national structure and the necessary reform of our educational methods are to stand could be definitely laid. And we would want to see that through your successful completion of the work at an early date, thereby bringing the legislative members and the general public to familiarize with the history, or rather with the spirit and ideal underlying it. So, we urge you to make all haste."

Work Is Speeded

Accordingly, we committed ourselves to the hastening of the work, and it was in June, 1938, when we represented to the Throne, "The matter of proceeding with the compilation of the Restoration History" through the then education Minister Sadao Araki. And having obtained the Imperial sanction thereon, the compilation became a certainty. Although there were some disputes as to the manner and style of writing, they were put aside because of the urgency for the earliest completion as particularly desired by the Education Ministry. And the result was, as mentioned at the outset of this article, a single volume containing all the outstanding features, edited for popular reading—the Abridged History of Imperial Restoration of Meiji.

As was also stated, the same history in five volumes, intended for scholars and intelligentsia was completed on August 20 of this year. Originally its completion was expected earlier in the summer, but the work was temporarily set back when I was taken seriously ill from which I recovered miraculously. Since then, even without submitting it to the Privy Council, I went over it, in fact, over every word and phrase of it at Hayama where I was recuperating, in order to see that it might be brought to an earliest conclusion.

Of the five volumes, only the first three went to print, the rest being still in typewritten form due to the shortage of paper. All of them, however, went up to the Throne for inspection when, as you are already familiar, I was granted an audience by the Throne to make my report on the completion on August 25 of this year.

The End

IMPORTANCE PROVED OF ANTI-RED TREATY

Brazil Paper Points Out Destiny Of Civilization Propitious Due to Pact

Transocean

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 25.—"Today doubtless signifies a birthday of civilization in our era," Gazeta de Noticias declared this morning in its comments on the anniversary of the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact.

This Brazilian newspaper pointed out that the developments of the past few years had proven how important was the establishment of the anti-communist front, which at the time of its creation seemed without hope of success.

In conclusion, this newspaper said that the birthday celebration of the anti-Comintern Pact could not be more propitious for the destiny of our civilization that at the moment when the victorious offensive of the soldiers of Europe was against the last citadel of communist resistance."

Joaquim Inosjosa, the noted Brazilian political commentator, writing in Meio Dia, declared that Europe is strengthening its "five-year plan for moral renovation against the forces of Muscovite disintegration" because the fight against Communism will not end on the battlefields of Russia but will be continued until after the end of the war.

Senor Inosjosa added that rightfully the representatives of all Christian nations, whether they were at war or not, ought to have been assembled at Berlin.

"Realization of the duties imposed by political, moral, and Christian principles ought to have impelled the democracies to tear themselves from the side of their Soviet allies. It would have done so had not Jewish propaganda blurred the public opinion in these countries.

"Accordingly, it was left to the 13 statesmen who assembled at Berlin to be the true apostles of righteousness," he concluded.

ALL BUMS AND TRAMPS TAKEN OFF THE ROADS

Jeff Davis, Ruler of Hobo Kingdom, Says Men 100% Behind Force Fighting Hitlerism

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—"The bo's are all off the road," was the statement issued by Jeff Davis, ruler of the International Hobo Kingdom, when he arrived in Indianapolis recently to visit the Journeyman Barbers' International Union Convention.

Davis, ruler of a world-wide league of a million and a half knights of the road, said that his organization was 100 per cent behind the force fighting Hitlerism. "Why," he asserted, "more than 200,000 of my boys are in the armies fighting for democracy and another 400,000 are in American defense plants."

Jeff's announcement that all the roads were clear of 'Bo's came more or less as a climax to his own campaign to clear the freight lines of excess baggage in the interest of national defense. The FBI, the A. F. of L., the railways and the general public have complimented King Jeff for his action.

"There are still a few lousy bums and tramps left on the road," he said, "but they aren't members of our club." "All of our boys are now giving money to the railroads."

Jeff must have been sincere when he said all the 'bo's are off the road. He and his wife came to town on the soft cushions of a railroad day coach—and his wife said that he hadn't ridden the rods once on the trip here.

U.S. CONSTRUCTING 730 LIBERTY SHIPS

Part of Maritime Commission's Program for 1,383 Ships By End of 1943

The United States Maritime Commission's vast program for building 1,383 vessels by the end of 1943 includes 730 Liberty Ships, the misnamed "ugly ducklings," each of which will be completed in from four and a half to six months, or half the time it took to build freighters during the World War emergency, says a Baltimore report to the New York Herald Tribune, which continues:

Here at Baltimore, in the reconditioned and expanded yard of the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., a division of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the keel of the first Liberty Ship was laid last April 30. Today the hull is nearly ready and will be launched with two other Liberty Ships now in Pacific Coast yards, on September 27, designated "Liberty Fleet Day."

Liberty Ship No. 1 will go down the ways here with the name Patrick Henry. The Maritime Commission's policy is to name these ships for great Americans who have contributed to this nation's liberty. Thus, the second ship will be the John C. Fremont and it will be launched from the California Shipbuilding Corporation's yard at Los Angeles. The exception will be the Star of Oregon, to be launched at the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation's yard at Portland, Ore. The ship was named by request of the people of the state after Oregon's first merchantman, launched a century ago.

Mass-Output Methods

The Patrick Henry and the rest of her class come close to being a mass-production job in shipbuilding. This has been made possible by simplified, standardized design without loss of safety or strength; elimination of refinements; sub-assembly or pre-fabrication work on entire sections of the ship, and the introduction of large-scale welding to replace unnecessary riveting, which takes time and adds to a ship's weight.

During the World War it took between 11 and 12 months to build a ship, although in a few cases all-time records were set in that war. The steamer Tuckahoe was completed at Camden, N. J., in 37 days in 1918. The freighter Definance was launched in 38 days at San Francisco; the Invincible followed from the same slipway in 24 days.

It is doubtful whether such speed can be achieved this time, but we will have better ships, built to last although they are built to carry cargoes in this war.

The Liberty Ship of today is a big step ahead of the Hog Islander of the last war. In beauty and ship-construction methods there is no comparison. Only in speed can there be criticism.

The Liberty Ship, like the Hog Islander, will do only 10 or 11 knots. That is because of a bottleneck in turbine and turbo-electric drive production. The first Liberty Ships will be equipped with the old-fashioned reciprocating steam engines. But, as the Maritime Commission sees it, it is far better to have ships now than none at all. The Liberty ships are no faster than a submerged submarine, but they can be convoyed.

The Liberty Ship, moreover, can be furnished later with turbines to give it between 14 and 17 knots. This can be done in this war when the turbine shortage has been overcome, or afterward in peace time, when those Liberty Ships still afloat will be units of the new American merchant marine.

Present design for the Liberty Ship calls for a vessel of about 7,500 gross tons, 425 feet long, with a beam of 58 feet. The reciprocating engine, driving a single propeller, will develop about 2,500 horsepower. Oil will be the fuel. Each will cost about $1,500,000. A gun foundation aft will take a five-inch gun. For fighting dive bombers each ship will be able to carry two heavy-caliber machine guns on the after deck-house and two on the bridge.

Construction of the ships is under the Maritime Commission's emergency ship construction division, of which J. E. Schmeltzer is director.

British Ordered Sixty

The Liberty Ship design was evolved from a British order of last winter for 60 emergency vessels to be built in American yards. Construction of the 60 had begun when the Maritime Commission announced its own emergency program for 200 Liberty Ships in January. The British were building their ships on the lines of the "north-east coast tramp," a simplified type economical to operate.

The Maritime Commission followed this design as closely as possible, making changes only where necessary to adapt construction to American methods, rules and regulations and to make the vessels as much as possible like the C-1's, C-2's and C-3's of our long-range program.

The design likewise permitted ready operation by British crews and emergency repairs in British yards. This was important under the lease-lend program, since it applies to shipping transfers.

To relieve auxiliary manufacturers building equipment for the Navy and for our C-type merchant ships, the Maritime Commission resorted to steam auxiliaries throughout the Liberty Ship. These are readily built by small manufacturers who otherwise might not have shared in the defense program. They are reliable engines and require less skill to build.

Before resorting to the reciprocating engine for the Liberty Ships, the commission surveyed the field of high-powered equipment. Turbo-electric drives had been ordered for the vast tanker fleet of 92 ships building at Chester, Pa. This absorbed nearly all the turbo-electric manufacturing capacity. To overcome the shortage a $50,000,000 expansion of turbine and gear production is under way. This will enable the Maritime Commission to place more power and speed in its emergency fleet toward the end of next year.

The country's Diesel-engine production was surveyed to find whether any of the Liberty Ships could be motorships. Production of Diesels, however, was needed almost entirely for naval construction for fleet auxiliaries.

Survey Indicates Needs

The following survey, made last winter, showed the position in the field of ship propulsion for naval and merchant ships:

	1941	1942	1943
Shafts required, including Liberty Ships	184	764	433
Turbine gear production	122	395	185
Deficit	62	369	248
Use of reciprocating engines in Liberty Ships	50	343	231
Net deficit	12	26	17

Thus it would have been impossible to power additional tonnage without using the old-type engines.

Today there are nine American shipyards building Liberty Ships. Three each on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coasts. Seven of the yards are new or reconditioned solely to build the Liberty fleet.

Thus far 34 keels have been laid, and at least 10 Liberty Ships will have been delivered by the end of the year.

At Baltimore, the Patrick Henry has been only five months on the ways. It will be fitted out and ready to sail in another six or seven weeks. The time on the ways will be cut down to three-and-a-half months on later ships.

The great time savers in construction are extensive use of welding and prefabrication of enormous sections of a ship. In other days a ship was built up virtually plate by plate on the ways. Today, at Baltimore huge deck and bulkhead sections and inner tanks are assembled in a shop two miles from the 16 ways on which Liberty Ships will be built.

Only four of the ways existed when the company took over last winter from the Union Shipbuilding Company, which had used the yard to break up ships. Twelve the new concrete ways with cranes and trackage are being built; the four old ways have been reconditioned.

J. M. Willis, 56 years old vice-president and general manager of the yard, is a human dynamo as he whisks you about on an inspection of the Patrick Henry and the other ships being built there. He knows ships and metal, having started in at the age of 30 in a San Francisco iron works. He came to Bethlehem as a ship man in 1914.

"Just leave me alone," he says, "and I'll get these ships built and repaired" And he does it. Today the Fairfield and Key Highway plants are bustling. Dredges are deepening the Patapeco River.

Pullman Plant Used

The fabricating shop two miles away formerly belonged to the Pullman Company, which built railroad cars in it. Bethlehem turned it into a ship factory, utilizing much of the old machinery.

As soon as blueprints for a Liberty Ship are issued by the Maritime Commission the lines are painted in full scale on the wooden floor of the mould loft at the fabricating shop. A wooden template, or pattern, is then made from these lines for each structural member of the ship and placed in a rack for future use.

From the rack a template is taken for fabrication of a steel plate or base When a ship's plate is made, a template is placed on top of a flat sheet of steel and the dimensions are marked off on the metal. The plate also is marked with a punch to indicate rivet holes.

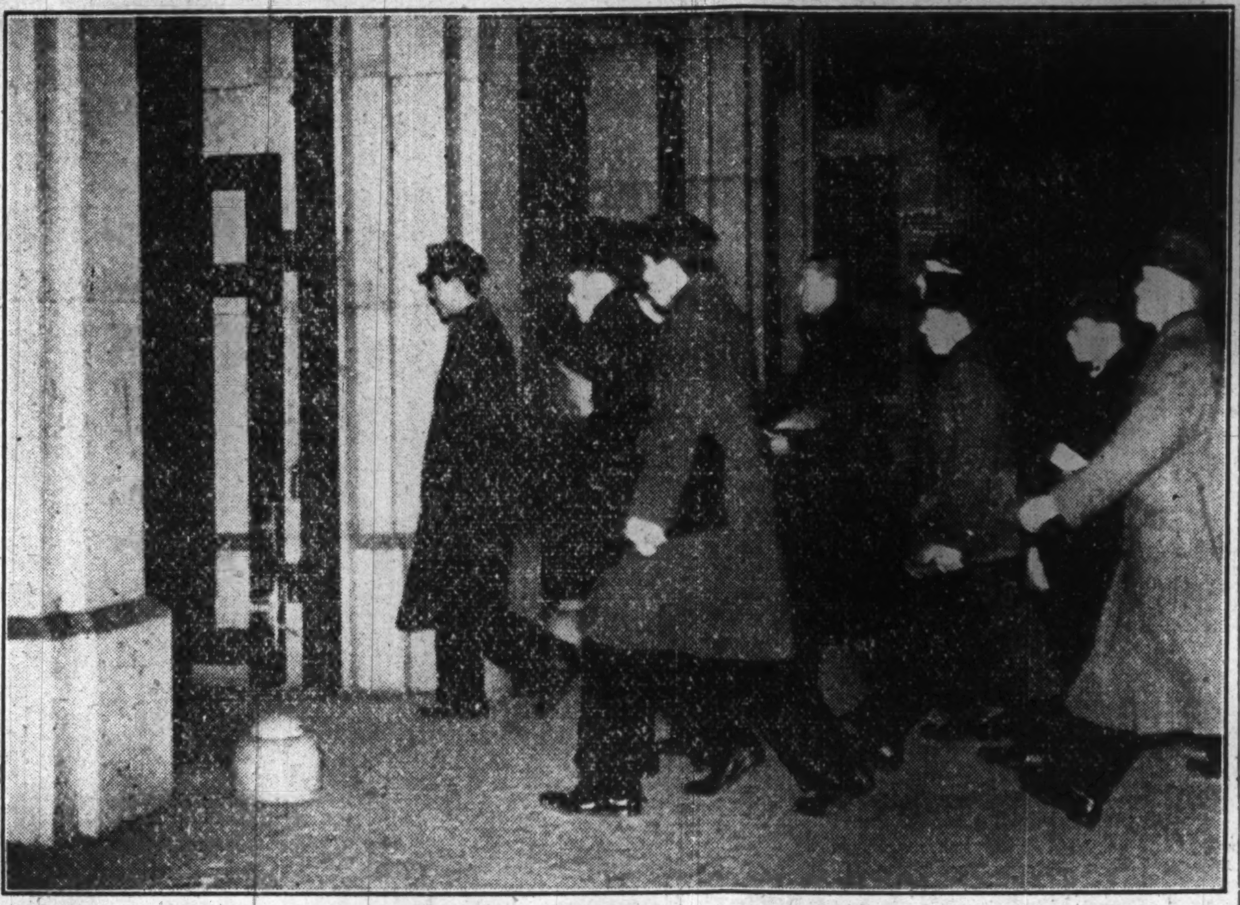
The pre-fabricated sections are loaded onto flat cars and hauled to the Fairfield ways, where giant cranes lift them into position on the hull for welding into place.

Other pre-fabrication is done on the intricate curves of the stem, from which the bows flare and the stern frame, with the result that bow and stern of a ship may be built in separate sections and lifted into place.

Crew quarters on the new Liberty Ships, unlike those on the Hog Islanders of the last war, are in one "house" amidships except for the gun crew on the poop deck aft. This eliminates passage over the weather decks for the gun crew. Not more than four men will sleep in one room on the Liberty Ships, compared to a total of eight on the old vessels. The berths are longer, too, with wider, softer mattresses. There are better wardrobes and lockers, and improved sanitary facilities The officers will have running water in their staterooms, whereas the 60 ships ordered by the British will have hand basins and water pitchers.

These strictly utilitarian ships have a cargo capacity of 10,000 tons.

Attend Nocturnal Examinations



For the first time in the history of the Tokyo Imperial University, its students had their examinations conducted at night from 8 to 10 p.m. Monday. This new scene came into focus at around 7 p.m. when two rooms in the No. 1 building on the university campus began to be lit brightly with stove fire reflections.

The new examination schedule was announced to the graduating students of the economics department to be realized from December 1 to 8. The students, it is reported, will have no other time for their graduation exams, for they are to undergo the conscription corporal examination prior to their graduation ceremonies which are close at hand. They will have Army exams in the daytime and those for graduation at night, according to the arrangement of the university faculty.

Monday night's exams were on the Mercantile Law in charge of Professors Kotaro Tanaka and Takeo Suzuki. Although some students had just concluded their physical examinations, all were in high spirits and showed in every way that night atmosphere was ideal for brain work.

Depicted in the photo is a party of students entering one of the examination chambers.

Fighter Planes Placed Aboard Freighters By British to Cut Down Losses in Atlantic

By William Courtenay

NEW YORK.—Britain is seeking command of the air over the Atlantic by the use of fighter aircraft which are catapulted from merchantmen.

This fact, long known to many in London, has been revealed here following reports that German airmen have taken photographs of the catapulting gear and of the flying operations far out in the Atlantic.

The British Air Ministry came to realize many months ago that the problem of safe convoy on the ocean as far as air activity was concerned conformed to exactly the same principle as operations on land. In both cases command of the air is an essential prelude to successful surface operations.

So command of the air over the Atlantic was sought as the ultimate objective. The problem differed from that over land in one important and decisive respect: air control is the task of the fighter and the interceptor fighter possesses limited range.

There are no convenient islands dotted about the North Atlantic on the convoy routes where short-range fighters could alight and refuel, thus extending their range. Even air bases in Eire were denied the British Air Ministry so that operations had to be based on air fields on the English coast.

Not Enough Carriers

Aircraft carriers might have played a part in this ocean warfare provided there were sufficient to go with each convoy and provided there were sufficient destroyers available to escort the carriers and protect them from torpedo attack. Moreover the Focke-Wulf Kurrier four-motored bombers which the Germans are using in the Battle of the Atlantic fly at 260 m. p. h. so that ship-borne aircraft could not, on the whole, offer combat at speeds sufficiently superior to bring the bombers to action.

On the other hand it was known that the Kurrier was not well armed and that if an eight-gun fighter could be brought into action it almost could guarantee a victory in every combat.

I have flown in these Focke-Wulf aircraft for they were originally 225 m.p.h. air liners powered just prior to the war by only 750 horse-power motors. These have been changed to 1,200 horsepower engines, thus stepping up speed, and the airliner model has been adapted to military usage.

The British air staff was convinced that some artificial means to extend range of the successful eight-gun fighters was needed if command of the air was to be secured over the Atlantic. Refueling in mid-air for high-speed fighters is not practicable and the promising experiments which Britain made at mid-air refueling with bombers is suspended temporarily.

There remained only one alternative —catapulting fighters from merchantmen. It had the merit of being simple; a process well understood and in use in the fleet, and many fighters of the right kind were available.

A number of merchantmen were fitted with catapult gear early this year. The Hawker Hurricane single-seat fighter was selected for the experiment. It is powered with a Rolls-Royce liquid cooled Merlin motor developing 1,030 horse-power. Its armament consists of eight machine guns firing some 9,600 bullets a minute. Sufficient ammunition is carried for three or four short combats so that even a small formation of Focke-Wulf bombers could be dealt with by one fighter.

Distinguished Pilot Trainer

A few months ago Squadron-Leader Louis Strange D. S. O., M. C., D. F.C. (and bar) was selected to train the pilots and organize the first experimental flights for this new service. He established his headquarters at a northern airport in Britain. Strange is one of the most colorful characters in British aviation.

He reached the rank of colonel in the Royal Air Force by 1918 and was associated actively with the development of British Civil Aviation up to 1939.

At fifty he still kept his hand in as pilot and private owner, being one of the last of the pre-1914 fliers in Britain to do so. He rejoined the R. A. F. at the outbreak of the present war as an acting pilot officer on probation (second lieutenant) and quickly rose to squadron leader. He was flying in the Communication Squadron which ferried personages to France during the campaign of 1939-40.

He had an amazing adventure in the closing days of the campaign in France early in June, 1940, when he was responsible for the rescue of some Hurricane fighters which otherwise would have fallen into German hands. Although he never had flown anything faster than 150 m.p.h. he leapt into the last Hurricane himself, and though it was without ammunition he flew it through the teeth of Messerschmitt patrols back to England. For this he was awarded a bar to the Distinguished Flying Cross he had won twenty-five years earlier, becoming the only officer of the R.A.F. to have won this decoration in both wars.

Strange was selected to train the first British "hush-hush" parachute troops which made a daring raid on Italy. It was characteristic of him that he essayed the first jump himself as an example to his pupils. Now he has made the first catapult test at 90 m.p.h. with a Hurricane in teaching his pilots how to do the job.

Ready for Action

The Hurricane fighters are carried on the catapult track on the decks of the merchantmen, ready for instant action as soon as bombers are heard or known to be in the vicinity. With their rapid rate of climb they soon can be at the required height and assure successful interception.

The Hurricane aircraft is lost in the process unless within radius of British shores or of Iceland or Greenland. Normally the Hurricane carries petrol for only one and one-quarter hours of flying at full throttle. When throttled back to cruising speed of 200 m.p.h. or even less, range can be extended to 800 miles. Pilots could thus regain the British coast with the aid of prevailing tail winds after combat if not over 500 miles from the British or northern Irish coast. In other cases they prepare to lose the aircraft.

The pilot "pancakes" on the ocean close to the parent vessel and he is "harpooned" and hooked out of his craft. The aircraft is lost, and the operation often involves considerable risk for the pilot, especially in rough seas. But the loss of Hurricane single-seat fighter worth $25,000 is considered a fair exchange for the more certain disaster to a $250,000 four-motored Focke-Wulf with a crew of five. By this plan command of the air over the ocean is gradually being attained by the Royal Air Force. Heartening results already have accrued. The plan is capable of extension to the South Atlantic to protect convoys carrying war material from the United States to Africa for the desert campaigns.

The speed with which absolute air supremacy may be obtained over both oceans, therefore, depends on the rapidity with which merchantmen can be equipped with catapult gear and pilots be trained.

New Sign Painted on Star of Finland Signalizes Reentry of Off-Shore Trade

I.N.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—Ensign of the Panama Merchant Marine was unfurled on the mizzenmast of the famed old bark Star of Finland at a brief ceremony recently at Bethlehem Shipyards.

The event signalized the return of the first of a group of Pacific Coast windjammers expected to re-enter offshore trades due to the feverish demand for ships caused by sales and by bomber and submarine activity abroad.

Representing the best product of the American shipbuilder in the period following the close of the clipper ship days, the vessel was built as the dream of a king, later became a movie queen herself, working as a property off southern California in maritime films.

The Star of Finland was launched in 1888 at the famous Arthur Sewall yard at Bath, Maine, and was christened the Kaiulani, on order of King Kalakua of Hawaii who dreamed of a federation of South Sea Islands with a merchant marine greater than that of Great Britain.

After the king's death, the ship, which had been in the Pacific sugar trade, was sold to the Alaska Packers where she became a unit of a great fleet of 28 windjammers plying the fish trade between the Coast and the Bering Sea. She is the holder of several record runs between San Francisco and Bristol Bay.

Today the only other square rigger on the Coast is her sister ship, the Star of India, owned by the San Diego Zoological Society and used as a waterfront museum.

The others? Star of Chile is a coal barge; Star of Alaska became a gambling palace off Santa Monica, California, Star of France is a prison bulk at Noumea in the South Seas; the Star of Greenland was a Norwegian training ship before the war.

Previous to the embargo, the Star of Zealand and the Star of Lapland were sold to Japan and sailed with cargoes of scrap iron to Osaka where eventually the ships themselves were turned to scrap.

Of steel construction, the Star of Finland is 225 feet in length, and of 1,699 gross tons. She will lift a cargo of lumber and other bulk materials around the Horn to an Allied port within the next few weeks, shipping circles said.

MAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT RAPIDS OF ST. LAWRENCE

Motorboat Pilot Cut Loose His 16-Foot Punt While He Was Asleep In It

CORNWALL, Ontario.—Tom Vallance, 67-year-old resident of Croils Island, accidentally shot the Longue Sault Rapids of the St. Lawrence River in a 16-foot punt recently, and was rescued little the worse for wear after the boat was capsized by a ten-foot wave.

Mr. Vallance told interviewers afterward he was being towed by a motorboat from a point near Massena, N. Y., to Croils Island, some distance above the rapids. He said he fell asleep and the motorboat pilot, not knowing he was asleep, cut him loose near his home.

"The first thing I knew my boat was being dashed about like a cork," he said, "I hung on to the sides but finally it capsized and I was thrown into the water. The current carried me down and I swam toward Barnhart Island. I yelled for help and when I struck shallow water I collapsed."

Only two other men are known to have shot the rapids in small boats since 1934—John Smith, of Peterborough, Ontario, canoeist who was attempting to cross the Atlantic and drowned off the Gaspe coast, and Owen Jones, professional paddler who piloted his 18-foot canoe safely through the rapids.

Financial Cables

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Domei

LONDON, December 1.—Trading on London stock market today was most restricted with operators marking time pending further developments in the Far East.

All gilt-edged stocks were firm, while the industrial stocks were irregular and the home rails and the oils were steady. The kaffirs remained unchanged. The Japanese bonds slumped although they were on nominal basis. The Chinese bonds were maintained while the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's shares declined by two and half points.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Domei

NEW YORK, December 1.—The stock market today witnessed fractional losses. The moderately good news from Russian and Libyan fronts failed to influence today's tradings, while usual doubts on labor situations, taxes and others were accounting for lack of initiative with tax selling disturbing.

New York Stocks	Nov. 29	Dec. 1
U.S. Steel Common, clos.	50 ¾	50 ½
Anaconda Copper	26 ¾	27 ¼
Stock Ave., 20 Railroads	26.96	26.87
Stock Ave., 30 Ind.	114.23	113.59
Sales are estimated at	450,000	840,000

New York Bonds		
Japanese Gov. 6½%	46 ½	46 ½
Japanese Gov. 5½%	39	38 ½
Tokyo Electric Light 6%	34	33

London Bonds		
Japanese Government 6%	27	24 ½
City of Tokyo 5½%	26	23 ½
S. Manchuria Railway 5%	25	24

New York Foreign Exchanges		
T.T. N. York on London	4.03 ¾	4.03 ¾
T.T. N. York on Japan	Unq.	Unq.
T.T. N. York on S'hai	5.34	5.34

London Foreign Exchanges		
T.T. London on N. York	4.02 ½	4.02 ½
T.T. London on Japan	Unq.	Unq.
T.T. London on S'hai	3 3/16	3 3/16

Note:—Yokohama Specie Bank rate all unchanged.

New York Cotton		
Spot (15/16 inch)	17.46*	17.52*
December	16.14*	16.15
October	16.56	16.55
Prices in Yen		¥0.66‡

* Nonimal. † Higher. ‡ Lower.

Bombay Cotton		
Bengal, Dec./Jan.	141 ½	141 ½
Oomura, Dec./Jan.	199	201
Broach, Apr./May	237	237 ½
Prices in Yen		¥0.17†

* Nonimal. † Higher, ‡ Lower.

Silver		
London (Official, cash)	23 ½	23 ½
N. York (Official, ready)	35 ⅛	35 ⅛

(Rubber (Spot, Buying)		
New York	23 ⅛	23 ⅛
London	10 15/16	10 15/16
Singapore	38 ⅜	38 ⅜

Wheat		
Chicago, December	1.14	1.16

Sugar		
New York, March (No. 4 Contracts)	2.69	2.67 ½

Tin		
Singapore	136 ¾	136 ⅞

Dunkerque Repaired

Transocean

PARIS, November 25.—Repairs to the powerful French battle-cruiser Dunkerque, which was seriously damaged when the British Navy attempted to sink the French Fleet in Oran, have been completed, Le Matin disclosed this morning. This newspaper further revealed that the Dunkerque will shortly be recommissioned for active service.

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